

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724

Vol. IV, No. 1

In this issue . . .

NewsBriefs	2	after police sickout greets new chief.	5
Lawyer named head of NYCPD.	3	International News	6
Training program responds to national arson crisis.	3	Public Forum	7
Mayor's group raps TV's depiction of weapon usage	3	Interview: Rochester, N.Y. Chief Thomas Hastings on team policing	8-9
Burden's Beat	5	Counselor at Large	10
Senate urged to make arson a 'major crime'.	5	Criminal Justice Library	11
Cleveland talks resume		Current Job Openings in Criminal Justice.	13
		Upcoming Events	15
		New Police Products	16

IACP, black police chiefs' group clash over Bakke case and use of minority hiring quotas

By MICHAEL BALTON

Issues involved in the Allan Bakke reverse discrimination case have caused a rift between the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE).

The case, which involves the lawsuit of a California man who claims he was prevented from attending medical school because 16 of 100 places were unconstitutionally reserved for minority group members, is scheduled to go before the Supreme Court later this year.

Although the suit has received national media coverage as a potential test case of the legality of minority quotas, the implications of Bakke were not formally brought before the law enforcement community until last November, when the IACP submitted an amicus curiae brief to the Court in support of Allan Bakke.

The IACP action prompted an angry response from Newark, New Jersey Police Director Hubert Williams, who as president

of NOBLE fired off a four-page letter to IACP Executive Director Glen D. King, charging that the association's leadership "in recognizing and confronting" America's racial problem "is seriously lacking."

"NOBLE feels that the method of using minority quotas is relatively effective in the absence of an alternative," Williams said in a telephone interview. "It is a necessity for law enforcement to bring these people to work in police departments."

IACP announced its support of Bakke in an editorial published in the November 14 issue of its *Police Executive Report*. "The Association stresses its firm commitment to the principle of equal opportunity for entry and advancement in all occupations and professions," the editorial state. "Rather than serving that principle, however, resorting to discriminatory racial quotas or preferences inevitably undermines it."

While the editorial did not specifically attack the general concept of minority quotas, it noted that there is a need in

law enforcement to assure "that jobs are allocated on a fair and equal basis and that the public has such a perception."

William D. Ellingsworth, the managing editor of *Executive Report*, said that the association's friend of the court brief has nothing to do with the overall police minority hiring picture and was "only based on the situation in this specific case."

"Bakke should have been admitted based" on his test score," he told *Law Enforcement News*. "It was inherently unfair for him to be displaced."

Citing the Fourteenth Amendment, the IACP brief urged the Court to affirm an earlier decision by the Supreme Court of California "and in doing so to state that there is 'no compelling, state interest' in the establishment of racial quotas, but rather that there is a 'compelling state interest' in the assurance that all professions are open to all members of society on a fair and equal basis."

In his letter to King, Williams charged

that the IACP stand "is adding fuel to an already potentially explosive powder keg," and he warned that if minorities are not given meaningful employment opportunities, particularly in policing, the widespread racial turmoil of the late 60's might re-occur.

"If any situation is potentially volatile, none can be more so than one such as this," he wrote. "Because of the large minority population and the higher unemployment rate among minorities, it is only logical to conclude that [the nation's] large urban areas contain many underprivileged, poorly educated, unemployed people who are continually becoming more and more frustrated with a system that provides them with no access to the mainstream."

Although the IACP editorial stated that there is a need to provide an equal opportunity for disadvantaged minorities to "gain admission to the professions," it noted that competition rather than discriminatory quotas should be the means

Continued on Page 16

Impact, popularity of local anticrime groups seen growing

Director of NCPI seminar calls for police leadership of citizen efforts

Community anticrime groups may eventually have a greater impact on crime than certain police programs, if the citizens are provided with the necessary law enforcement leadership to nurture their grass roots crime fighting efforts, according to the coordinator of a recent national crime prevention seminar.

Doyle Shackelford Jr., who directed the Crime Prevention Seminar for Citizens last month, noted that citizen anticrime programs can be particularly effective if they are conducted "in tandem with police leadership."

The seminar, which was conducted by the National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI) of the University of Louisville, was designed to help the interested citizen enter into community crime prevention activities and to enable those already involved to become more proficient.

Shackelford called the proceedings a success, noting that over 37 participants from 12 states attended the conference at their own expense. "The participant evaluations were good," he reported. "We had 100 percent participation and we all learned from it."

In a telephone interview, the seminar coordinator outlined some of the methods

discussed at the meeting that can be used to encourage citizen participation in crime fighting efforts. He emphasized the need for personal contact between police and citizens, and the development of leadership from both the community and law enforcement agencies, noting that the leaders should not "expect too much" from community members.

"It's also important that you distinguish one community from another," Shackelford said, adding that what works in one neighborhood may not be applicable in another.

With that point in mind, the seminar participants completed a problem-solving workshop, using a newly developed method of identifying crime prevention programs and the various tasks necessary to complete them. The workshop was based on actual circumstances selected from NCPI files, and the topic was further explored in a presentation by Shackelford, entitled "What Kind of Neighborhood," which detailed neighborhood typologies.

In a seminar section on law enforcement's role in supporting community action, Sallee Seddon, currently director of the St. Louis Women's Crusade Against

Continued on Page 16

LEAA now funding 600 grass roots anticrime projects, costing \$37M

The popularity of community crime prevention programs is growing among both the public and police agencies, according to an LEAA announcement which noted that the agency is currently funding about 600 such local programs at a cost of \$37 million.

One major effort, the Seattle Community Crime Prevention Program, has been designated as an "Exemplary Project" by LEAA because it cut crime, was cost effective and could be adapted by other cities. The \$600,000 program was designed to lessen the incidence of burglary in Seattle's residential neighborhoods.

Under the project, community members are trained to anticipate, recognize and appraise burglary risks and to take the necessary corrective actions. A citizen block watch approach is incorporated into the program, as well as a community advisory service that uses the media, mail campaigns and speakers' forums to encourage homeowners to mark their property and to inspect home security measures.

A survey of 1,474 residents interviewed both before and after they entered the program revealed a pre-program burglary rate of 6.18 per 100 households for a 12-month period as compared to a 2.34 rate after the

residents completed the program.

On the national level, LEAA has granted \$290,000 to fund the "Hands Up" crime prevention program, conducted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1,800 American cities.

Program Director Mary Jean Houde noted that the project features community crime discussions among citizens, the police, and civic, educational and business leaders. "We formulate a strategy for a particular community and run programs ranging from rape crisis centers to homes for battered women to property identification and neighborhood watch projects," she said.

In another LEAA-funded project, the National Council of Senior Citizens is utilizing a \$200,000 grant to develop seven demonstration projects in crime prevention for the elderly. The assistance covers better door and window locks, improved lighting, courses on how to avoid being mugged, and property engraving campaigns.

The LEAA announcement also cited the work of the University of Louisville's National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI), which has received \$2.6 million in grants from the agency.

Continued on Page 7

New 1977 Series!

International Criminal Justice Seminar

A four part seminar dealing with Comparative Criminal Justice Systems

Each 45 Minute tape is available in the following formats

- ¼" videocassette (\$50.00)
- ½" videotape (\$35.00)
- audio cassette (\$15.00)

Prices for a complete set of four tapes are as follows

- ¼" videocassette (\$185.00)
- ½" videotape (\$135.00)
- audio cassette (\$50.00)

POLICE SYSTEMS OF DENMARK

Arne Baun

Assistant Commissioner

A description of the Danish national police force, comparisons with the American police force and criminal justice system (especially regarding prosecution, bail, sentencing, self-incrimination.)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH IN WEST GERMANY

Karl Heinz Gemmer

Chief, Institute of Criminalistics

A discussion of the problems facing West German police, especially organized crime and terrorism. Conclusions of recent research conducted by the Institute of Criminalistics on such issues as the efficiency of police work, the value of having police on the street, and the effectiveness of detectives. Also, a discussion of the role of women in the West German police force.

THE POLICE SYSTEMS OF ITALY

Francesco Minerva

Chief Commissario of Police

The structure of the Italian National Police service, including the three entry levels and training is described. The role of the Public Security Force and its relationship to the military. Functions of the Italian police which are different from those of the American police forces, such as issuing licenses.

POLICE SYSTEMS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Lawrence Beswick

National Police College (Bramshill, England)

A description of the British police system, including a discussion of the unit-beat or "panda" system — the prevalent method of policing in England. The British as an unarmed police force; the control of firearms in England. Training of British police officers, especially upper-level training at the National Police College.

To order indicate the tape or tapes desired, and compute the total price. Please include your name, address, city, state, zip code, and the agency or institution with which you are affiliated.

Mail your order to: Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

LEAA, offers medical, legal data to aid rape victims

An LEAA booklet designed to aid rape victims as their cases proceed to trial is now available for distribution by state and local police, according to a recent Justice Department announcement.

Entitled "Forcible Rape: Medical and Legal Information," the publication discusses medical procedures, such as pregnancy and venereal disease tests, and explains police and court proceedings, including interviews by detectives and prosecutors, pretrial hearings and the role of defense attorneys during trial.

The 18-page booklet is one of 10 publications to come out of a major, \$685,000 study of rape conducted under two LEAA grants by the Battelle Law and Justice Study Center. The other reports include operating manuals for criminal justice personnel and an analysis of the legal issues involved in rape adjudication.

Although LEAA's research branch, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, will be distributing the rape booklet nationally, the publication is currently available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Copies cost \$1.20 each and the stock number is 027-000-00537-3.

Chicago deputies ride free to cut mass transit crime

Approximately 1,700 Chicago sheriff's deputies will be given free rides on the city's municipal transportation systems under a new program designed to beef up security for Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) passengers.

The program, which was conceived by Cook County Sheriff Richard J. Elrod, will provide CTA passes for all of the city's deputies, regardless of their assignments as police officers, bailiffs, correctional officers or custodial security officers, a sheriff's department spokesman said, noting that the personnel will be available to protect other riders when a problem occurs.

Although the plan has already been approved by the state's General Assembly, final implementation is pending approval of guidelines, which will establish procedures for the deputies to follow when they spot a violation of CTA rules or the commission of a crime.

In addition, Acting Chicago Police Superintendent Michael Spiotto and officials in other involved municipalities must issue operational orders to their respective agencies before the plan can be put into effect. However, Elrod predicted that the program would begin sometime this month.

"I am grateful the General Assembly

passed the necessary legislation to enable our deputies to become more frequent users of CTA and thus greatly increase the number of law enforcement officers aboard the CTA systems," Elrod said.

Former Agriculture Secretary is head of Federal bar group

Former Secretary of Agriculture John A. Knebel, who is currently a member of a private law firm, recently assumed the office of president of the Federal Bar Association (FBA).

Prior to becoming head of the 16,000 member organization, Knebel held a variety of nationally elected FBA positions, including vice president, general secretary and recording secretary. In addition, he served on the group's budget committee last year and was chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Agriculture.

As head of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the new president was the youngest member of President Gerald R. Ford's cabinet. He had worked his way up through the department's ranks serving as general counsel, undersecretary and deputy secretary. He left government to return to private practice with the Washington, D.C. firm of Baker and McKenzie.

The FBA is a 57-year-old association which represents both Federal and private attorneys in over 100 chapters across the country and abroad. The group maintains over 80 active councils and committees which address a broad spectrum of current issues in Federal law.

Virginia PD's anti-truant effort deters property crime

An anti-truancy program conducted by the police in Alexandria, Virginia has contributed to a three percent decline in the public school absentee rate, while helping to deter property crimes that might otherwise have been committed by wandering youngsters.

Explaining the concept of the two-year-old program, Sergeant Kathy Salvus of the Alexandria Police Department's juvenile division said officers will stop school-age youths if they are seen on the streets during school hours.

If the youngsters do not have a legitimate excuse for skipping classes, she added, they are brought to school, where a principal will notify their parents that they were truant.

Dennis Leone, the public relations director for the city's school system, observed that the pupil absentee rate has dropped three percent among all grades since the program began in 1975 and that the rate among 7th to 12th grade students has declined by six percent.

"We feel this program has been effective

in reaching the borderline truancy cases," Leone said. "While it won't solve truancy, it is a step in the right direction."

The community has become actively involved in the program, according to Leone. Businessmen or residents often call police if they spot youngsters loitering around streets or shopping centers.

Approximately 400 youngsters have been picked up since the program's inception, the school official noted.

—Tom Spratt

HAPPY NEW YEAR

*The entire staff of
Law Enforcement News
wishes our readers*

*a joyous,
healthy and
prosperous
New Year*

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly on the first and third Tuesdays of the month by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$8.00 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request.

Editor Peter Dodenhoff
Managing Editor Michael Balton
Associate Editors . . . Dorothy Bracey
Karen Kaplowitz
Joseph Peterson
John Stead
Subscriptions Charles Tozzo
Circulation Raymond Feeley
Advertising James Tozzo

Publisher Richard H. Ward

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS: Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Robert McCormack, Steven Pasichow, Antony E. Simpson.

CORRESPONDENTS: California: Robert Arnold, Gary Oenise, Joyce Oenise, Tom Gitchoff, Ivar Paur, Sam Skolnik; Colorado: Phillip Maimone; Delaware: Jack Oowling, Jacob Haber; Florida: David Rice; Georgia: P. E. Ward; Illinois: Matt Casey, Thomas Eynon, Brian Nagle, Charles Roberts; Kansas: Galan Janekela; Maryland: Clayton Buckles, Preston Horstmann; Michigan: Oon Dahlstrom, George Felkenes; Minnesota: Oon Bradel; Mississippi: Kenneth Fairly; Missouri: David Baxter, Ashley Fields, Jack Seitzinger, Oarrel Stephens; Nebraska: Kenneth Bovasso, David Roberts; Nevada: Ken Braunstein; New Hampshire: Mark Thompson; New Jersey: James Ford, Dorothy Guyot, Lillian Reilly, Barbara Sacks; New York: Steven Campbell, Eugene Johann, Tom Twyford, Tom Ward; North Carolina: Richter Moore, Gary Willis; Ohio: Thomas Marsh, Walter McGreevy, Steven Rice, Charles Walker; Oklahoma: William Parker; Oregon: Ron Willis; Pennsylvania: Thomas Landers; Rhode Island: Glenford Shibley; South Carolina: William Mathias; Tennessee: Michael Braswell, Texas: Joe Schott, Virginia: Marvin Marcus, Tom Spratt; Washington: Larry Fehr, Ricky Thomas; Wisconsin: Dan King.

Law Enforcement News Available to Groups

Complimentary copies of LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS for distribution to groups at meetings, conferences, or classes will be supplied to legitimate concerns on request. Please notify the editor at least 30 days in advance of the date and indicate the number of copies required.

Attorney named as new head of NYCPD, replacing Codd

Robert J. McGuire, a 41-year-old attorney, took command of the 25,000-member New York City Police Department earlier this month, pledging to put more officers on the street and to improve the effectiveness of the force's detective division.

The new commissioner was appointed to the post last month by the city's recently elected mayor, Edward I. Koch, who said he had chosen his top police executive from outside the department because he wanted "a fresh approach" and because "Bob McGuire will not be bound by the way things have always been done."

In accepting the appointment at a December 15 news conference, McGuire declared that he would actively try to improve police services in New York. "I have no preconceived notions about what has to be done," he said. "There will be changes, but I will not make wholesale changes for the sake of change."

One observer noted that McGuire will be one of the few "outsiders" to head the largest municipal police force in the nation. However, the new chief indicated that he has not been totally isolated from the NYCPD, noting that his father, James J. McGuire, is a retired New York City deputy police inspector.

"Actually, I don't really consider myself a complete outsider," he explained. "I grew up in a policeman's family. As a prosecutor, I worked with police officers. As a lawyer in private practice, I represented police officers. I feel a great empathy with police officers."

Apparently, some of the city's officers feel a mutual empathy with the new commissioner. Shortly before the appointment was formally announced, Patrolmen's Benevolent Association President Samuel DeMilia noted that McGuire was "a man who knows the problems faced by police

officers."

DeMilia, who has been an outspoken critic of the previous commissioner, Michael J. Codd, pledged that his union would cooperate fully with the new police executive, adding that "he was brought up to understand the life of the policeman. We do not regard him as an outsider."

In rendering his praise of McGuire, Stephen J. Crowley, the president of the Detectives' Endowment Association, took a different tack, noting that the commissioner's lack of actual police experience would be beneficial to the department.

"We have long advocated that an outsider be brought in to provide a fresh, objective approach," he told a New York Times reporter. "Mr. McGuire, from what we hear, should be an outstanding appointee — free of favoritism, cronyism and bias."

McGuire, who will fill the unexpired term of Codd, which runs through February 1981, also received words of encouragement from Manhattan District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, who was United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York where McGuire served as an assistant Federal attorney from 1962 to 1966.

"He is top class," Morgenthau said of the new commissioner, describing him as "a man of outstanding ability, character and integrity," who "really cares about New York City."

After resigning his Federal post, McGuire began an eleven-year career as a private lawyer, during which time he represented a number of police officers who were being investigated by the Knapp Commission, which probed charges of corruption within the NYCPD.

Ironically, Mayor Koch's original choice

Continued on Page 7

New Haven cops, firemen learn techniques of arson detection

An estimated 98 percent of the nation's fire departments have virtually no arson investigation capacity, according to a New York City fire marshal who recently helped train New Haven firefighters and police officers to spot telltale signs of arson.

The official, Supervisory Fire Marshal Joseph O'Dowd, told a New Haven Journal-Courier reporter that although the problem is severe, most fire companies cannot properly investigate intentionally set fires and that many volunteer fire

marshal's office and a newly formed four-man arson squad to investigate suspicious fires, the city felt that if on-line police and fire personnel received arson training, they could provide invaluable firsthand information about the cause of a blaze.

The city received a \$17,000 LEAA grant to fund a three-week Arson Alert Training Program, which was developed by New York City's John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Conducted through the beginning of last



New York City Fire Marshal Joseph O'Dowd uses visual aids to illustrate arson investigation techniques to New Haven police and firefighters. O'Dowd claims that the bulk of the nation's fire companies cannot effectively detect intentionally set fires.

departments "couldn't tell a kitchen fire from arson."

"Arson is eroding our tax base and causing injuries and death to firemen and people," O'Dowd said. "The total dollar loss across the nation is untold."

Although New Haven already had a fire

month, the mandatory courses brought New Haven's firefighters and policemen in daily contact with arson investigation specialists, who discussed a wide range of techniques for determining the cause of fires. The list of instructors included New York City fire marshals, such as O'Dowd, college professors from John Jay's fire science program, and Connecticut State's Attorney Arnold Markle, who discussed the elements needed to put together an effective arson case.

One of the instructors, James Bogert, noted that it is time local fire departments began tapping the average fireman as a source of information in arson investigations.

"The fireman is the first person at the scene and the only one close to the evidence," he said.

Continued on Page 10

US Mayors' Conference report: TV cop shows depict weapon usage in 'antiseptic' manner

Television action shows portray an average of nine deadly weapons during each program hour, but the violence resulting from use of the weapons tends to be treated in an "antiseptic" fashion, according to a study by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Based on a survey of 73 hours of prime time action programming, the study found that "Hawaii Five-O" led the list of programs in weapon appearances with an average of 20.3 per show, and that one episode of the tropical police series portrayed 43 weapons during its one hour broadcast.

"Police Story" and "Baretta" also had high rates of weapon appearances, with an average of 20.3 and 12.5 per show respectively, while "Switch" portrayed the fewest weapons, with an average of two per show, according to the survey.

John Gunther, the executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, noted that a total of 648 hand-held weapons were observed during the sample viewing period which ran from March 1 to August 7 of this year. "The study shows 36 deaths resulted — about one for every two hours of viewing — and 41 injuries occurred," he said.

Overall, the study found that one-fourth of the weapons seen were actually fired or used to hit or stab a person. Most of the weapons were used to threaten a person or to make an arrest, still others were seen



A publicity still from CBS's "Hawaii Five-O" series shows Jack Lord brandishing his police special.

being cleaned or lying on furniture, while a small number were used against inanimate targets, a report based on the study said.

The report noted that when weapons were used to inflict injury and death there were "virtually no instances of blood," and "victims died most often outside the camera's range."

"This report suggests that weapon use on television is excessive and uncomfortably antiseptic," Gunther said in a preface to

the document. "Little blood 'letting' or suffering accompany the weapon use. Thus, the severity of the results of the weapon use are ignored."

Observing that no "significant incident of blood-and-guts violence was seen, the study speculated that the trend "may be the result of network changes over the past five years, made in response to the public's outcry."

However, the report quoted David Wolper, executive producer of "Roots" and other successful television shows, as saying "toning down violence is making violence seem not as horrible as it really is. They [the networks] are sanitizing violence. . . And the more violence there is, and the more repulsive it is, the more these people will feel the horror of what it [is] like."

The researchers pointed out that Wolper's view and those of other television producers directly challenge a major conclusion of George Gerbner, who directed a widely-quoted study on the effects of TV violence.

"The producers apparently believe that television does not make violence real enough, while Gerbner seems to say that there is too much real violence on television and the way it is presented can cause dangerous misconceptions on the part of the viewers," the report said. "Although it

Continued on Page 12

MOVED?

Don't forget to write

Send us your old address label that contains your computer ID number

Fill in your new address below

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Return to: Law Enforcement News, Rm. 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

PASSBOOKS[®]

FOR POLICE EXAMINATIONS

FROM NATIONAL LEARNING CORP.

CS-25	Correction Promotion Course (One Volume)	\$10.00	C-342	Housing Patrolman	6.00	C-2262	Probation Supervisor	8.00
CS-31	Every-Day Spanish for Police Officers	8.00	C-344	Housing Sergeant	8.00	C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	8.00
CS-32	Police Administration & Supervision	10.00	C-361	Identification Clerk	6.00	C-1829	Probation Supervisor II	8.00
CS-18	Police Promotion Course (One Volume)	10.00	C-1986	Identification Officer	6.00	C-2315	Professional Conduct Investigator	6.00
CS-24	Q & A on Drug Education	8.00	C-2294	Identification Specialist	8.00	C-1997	Program Specialist (Correction)	8.00
C-1924	Administrative Investigator	8.00	C-362	Immigration Patrol Inspector	6.00	C-665	Ranger, U.S. Park Service	6.00
C-24	Assistant Attorney	10.00	C-364	Inspector	6.00	C-1459	Safety Security Officer	6.00
C-1697	Assistant Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00	C-370	Institution Safety Officer	6.00	C-702	School Crossing Guard	6.00
C-1698	Assistant Deputy Warden	10.00	C-377	Investigator	6.00	C-1923	School Guard	6.00
C-1103	Assistant District Attorney	10.00	C-378	Investigator-Inspector	6.00	C-1999	Security Guard	6.00
C-2269	Associate Attorney	10.00	C-406	Jail Guard	6.00	C-1467	Security Officer	6.00
C-56	Attorney	10.00	C-1329	Jail Matron	6.00	C-996	Senior Attorney	10.00
C-57	Attorney Trainee	8.00	C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	8.00	C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	6.00	C-1332	Jailer-Clerk	6.00	C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	8.00
C-1973	Border Patrolman	6.00	C-1341	Law Assistant	8.00	C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	8.00	C-448	Law Clerk	8.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	8.00
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	6.00	C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	10.00	C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	8.00
C-2295	Building Guard	6.00	C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	6.00	C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	8.00
C-2260	Campus Security Officer	8.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	8.00
C-2261	Campus Security Officer I	8.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	6.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	8.00
C-1700	Campus Security Officer II	8.00	C-574	Parole Officer	8.00	C-1020	Senior Police Administrative Aide	8.00
C-2081	Campus Security Officer Trainee	6.00	C-575	Patrolman Examinations- All States	6.00	C-2298	Senior Professional Conduct Investigator	8.00
C-1701	Campus Security Specialist	8.00	C-576	Patrolman, Police Department	6.00	C-1998	Senior Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00
C-2264	Capital Police Officer	6.00	C-1972	Patrolman-Policewoman	8.00	C-725	Senior Special Officer	8.00
C-121	Captain, Police Department	10.00	C-640	Police Administrative Aide	8.00	C-732	Sergeant, Bridge & Tunnel Authority	8.00
C-1173	Chief Deputy Sheriff	8.00	C-594	Police Cadet	6.00	C-733	Sergeant, Police Department	8.00
C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-639	Police Clerk	6.00	C-794	Sheriff	6.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-1060	Special Agent FBI	10.00
C-1179	Chief Marshal	10.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	6.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	6.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	10.00	C-1939	Police Officer	6.00	C-749	Special Officer	6.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	13.75	C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	6.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPD)	8.00	C-757	State Trooper	6.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	6.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Educational Programs	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	10.00	C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	8.00
C-165	Correction Captain	10.00	C-597	Police Trainee	6.00	C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	6.00	C-598	Policewoman	6.00	C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	8.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	6.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	8.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	8.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	8.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	8.00	C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron	6.00	C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00	C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	8.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	6.00	C-618	Prison Guard	6.00	C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	6.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	6.00	C-1981	Probation Counselor	8.00	C-819	Transit Captain	10.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	6.00	C-980	Probation Consultant	8.00	C-820	Transit Lieutenant	8.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant	8.00	C-2266	Probation Director	10.00	C-821	Transit Patrolman	6.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	6.00	C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	6.00	C-822	Transit Sergeant	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	6.00	C-981	Probation Investigator	6.00	C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	6.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	8.00	C-619	Probation Officer	8.00	C-852	Uniformed Court Officer	6.00
C-966	Court Officer	6.00	C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	6.00	C-853	United States Marshal	6.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	6.00				C-1989	United States Park Police Officer	6.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	6.00				C-894	Warden	10.00
C-177	Customs Inspector	6.00				C-891	Watchman	6.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	6.00						
C-1239	Deputy Chief Marshal	8.00						
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00						
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00						
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	6.00						
C-1763	Deputy Supt. of Women's Prisons	10.00						
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal	6.00						
C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00						
C-1247	Detective Investigator	6.00						
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	6.00						
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician	6.00						
C-251	Federal Guard	6.00						
C-1612	Federal Protective Officer	6.00						
C-1285	Field Investigator	6.00						
C-255	Fingerprint Technician	6.00						
C-258	Fireman Examinations-All States	6.00						
C-281	Forest Ranger	6.00						
C-304	Guard Patrolman	6.00						
C-353	Hospital Security Officer	6.00						
C-332	Housing Captain	10.00						
C-338	Housing Guard	6.00						
C-340	Housing Lieutenant	8.00						

Each BOOK contains hundreds of multiple-choice QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, and NOTES for your examination.

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS Book Department
444 West 56th Street - Room 2104
New York City 10019

Enclose a check or money order plus 75¢
per book for postage and handling.

Sub-Total _____
75¢ Per Book Postage _____
TOTAL ENCLOSED _____

(Prices subject to change without notice)

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
(Please Print)
CITY _____ STATE/ZIP _____

Senate panel urged to classify arson as a major offense

The nation's growing arson problem became the subject of Senate hearings last month, when a number of public officials and concerned citizens testified that arson should be considered a major crime and be dealt with accordingly.

Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio), who recently sponsored a bill that would reclassify arson as a major offense, contended that many public officials currently look the other way when slum lords deliberately burn their property to collect on fire insurance.

Noting that the resulting "arson-for-profit epidemic" is costing about 1,000 lives and up to \$15 billion in damage annually, Glenn charged that the crime has gained "white collar respectability" because too many officials "merely winked at the practice, dismissing it as a cost of doing business in the inner city."

"If I sound angry, I am," Glenn said. "I'm angry at the tremendous human and physical waste involved with this crime."

In opening the two-day Senate hearings, Glenn tried to explain what he thinks is the rationale behind the municipal leaders' lack of concern toward the problem. "The structures were old, the people in the communities were often aging, poor and not strong politically," he said. "The perpetrators of this crime wore suits and lived elsewhere."

Citing the fire-ravaged areas of New York City as an example of arson's force, the Senator quoted one city official as saying that New York loses an estimated 300 to 400 buildings to fire every month. "Over the past ten years, more than 30,000 buildings in the South Bronx have been burned and abandoned," he added.

The previous week, Bronx (N.Y.) District Attorney Mario Merola supported Glenn's concept of elevating arson to major offense status, noting that the government and law enforcement in particular have failed to address the problem.

Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Merola contended that the arson problem is not confined to his jurisdiction alone, but is nationwide in scope.

He traced the spread of arson, pointing out that direct losses attributable to the crime were set at \$1 billion in 1975 and then doubled the following year, while indirect costs were estimated at \$4.6 billion in 1975 and at \$10 billion in 1976.

The main thrust of the district attorney's testimony concerned his proposal for a law that would force insurance companies to repair or replace property damaged by fire rather than provide owners with monetary compensation. Such legislation would "eliminate the motive to burn for profit," he contended.

In the full-Senate hearings, a spokesman for the American Mutual Insurance Alliance, James E. Jones, supported the idea that arson should be deemed a major crime. "It is absolutely ludicrous that arson, although an acknowledged killer, is presently treated as a minor offense such as disorderly conduct, loitering and curfew violation," he said.

Meanwhile, Chief Eugene Jewell of the Arson Bureau in the Ohio State Fire Marshal's Office testified that FBI Director Kelley told him arson was not included in the Bureau's Uniform Crime Reports because it generally could not be immediately recognized as a crime and was not "reliably" reported.

Humanities and CJ are subject of Mass. college radio forum

The first of a weekly series of radio programs dealing with a broad range of criminal justice issues will be broadcast this month as part of a pilot project being conducted by Clark University in conjunction with the school's radio station.

Under the program, entitled "Behind the Badge: The Humanities and Criminal Justice," a total of thirteen 90-minute broadcasts will be produced to explore the relevance of humanistic study to the conduct of criminal justice in Massachusetts.

The shows, which will be initially broadcast by WCUW-FM, the noncommercial station located on the Clark campus in Worcester, Massachusetts, are designed to examine issues ranging from specific topics, such as child pornography and police relations with Hispanic residents, to broad, general questions, such as whether or not the social structure itself is deteriorating. The discussions will be conducted in a humanistic framework, utilizing historical, literary, legal, and philosophical modes of interpretation, according to a Clark spokesman.

Charles S. Blinderman, who heads the university's Criminal Justice Program, is co-coordinator of the project with George D. Sard, general manager of WCUW-FM and Jane F. Garabedian, producer of the series. Members of the Worcester Police Department are also assisting in program preparation.

"'Behind the Badge' will provide a

unique opportunity for Worcester residents and a large regional audience to participate directly in an exciting broadcast forum on controversial contemporary issues in criminal justice," Blinderman said. "We're going to bring together professors, from Clark University and elsewhere, with community leaders, members of our Worcester Police Department and other criminal justice agencies, and some people of national importance on panels to discuss prison reform, obscenity, minority-police relations, and other controversial issues."

Each program will be divided into two parts — an hour-long panel discussion among the practitioners, academicians and citizens, and a 30-minute call-in segment, during which listeners will be invited to question panelists. The panel discussion portion of the shows will be recorded and distributed to 10 other stations in the state for rebroadcast, featuring a local humanist, who will answer callers' questions about the program.

Tapes of the programs will also be made available to fraternal, educational, social, prison and other groups interested in all or part of the series. In addition, Blinderman will teach an evening course based on the programs in which students will be required to listen to the shows and read books relevant to the issues discussed.

"We're hoping that history and philosophy and literature have something of significance to say about criminal justice," the professor noted.

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Businessman, residents and police join in NYC crimefighting effort

Congratulations are due to the New York Board of Trade for instituting another innovative project in the field of crime prevention.

The idea for the project came from William Sloboda, executive vice president of the Board. As he explained his reasoning, "We're trying to break public apathy, for then will the public be more receptive to cooperating with law enforcement officials."

According to Sloboda, the New York Crime Resistance Program represents the first time in the history of such projects in New York City, and probably in the nation at large, that so many community groups are working with law enforcement agencies under the one umbrella of a crime prevention program. These organizations include the New York City Police Department, the New York City Transit Police, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New York Board of Trade, the New York City Jaycees, the East Side Chamber of Commerce, the Sutton Area Community Association and the East 50's Association. The program is funded at present by some foundation money as well as by the New York Board of Trade. Sloboda hopes soon to receive funds from LEAA.

In order to make it effective, the New York Crime Resistance Program is contained within Manhattan's 17th Precinct, which extends from 39th Street north to 59th Street and from the east side of Lexington Avenue to the East River. The target area is limited even further, falling between 50th and 54th Streets, from the river to Lexington Avenue.

The target area combines residential and commercial properties, including small businesses. Although the daily population of the area is more than 90,000, including store personnel and office workers, the residential community is a more manageable 13,000, of which about 20 percent are elderly.

The strength of the new crime resistance program, Sloboda noted, lies in the fact that it addresses the total crime picture, as opposed to the one-crime approach. "Plus, and this is the beauty of the program," Sloboda added, "as soon as one segment begins to peak, a second segment will be introduced."

By segment, Sloboda means that crime which is the primary concern of the neighborhood at a given moment, such as high rise burglary or street muggings. To determine the approach of the program, the Board of Trade has sent attitude and victimization questionnaires to all community members, including daytime business residents.

By instituting a step-by-step program, Sloboda hopes that each segment will reinforce the preceding one in the public mind, will bring yet another part of the community in touch with the program, and will add new enthusiasm to the effort.

Sloboda also expressed the hope that a "Prime Crime" Committee will be formed, composed of representatives from the Board of Trade, law enforcement agencies and community organizations. This committee would be responsible for gathering data and conducting educational programs. He also wants to bring students from the city's High School of Art and Design into the program to fashion posters, and to use the talents of amateur neighborhood theater groups to hold appropriate anticrime demonstrations and rallies within the target area.

The crime resistance program will also include meetings for local people, both businessmen and residents, at which police and/or FBI agents would demonstrate methods of self-protection, such as installing better locks or using precautionary measures to avoid being mugged in an elevator or on a dark street. These seminars will also be held for residential security personnel.

The New York City Crime Resistance Program is projected for at least two years, perhaps three. "The important thing," Sloboda said, "is that out of it will come a model which could be used throughout the city."

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Township, Westwood P.O., New Jersey 07675.)

Cleveland cops renew talks after sickout greets new chief

A two-day sickout staged by Cleveland's patrol force ended last month when the Police Patrolmen's Association agreed to take its labor dispute with the city back to the bargaining table.

The "blue flu" epidemic, which struck 1,200 members of the city's 1,500-officer department, coincided with the swearing-in of Cleveland's new police chief, Richard D. Hongisto, who recently resigned as San Francisco County sheriff to assume the midwestern post.

Shortly after Hongisto took his oath as the city's top police executive, Mayor Dennis J. Kucinich assigned the new chief and other high-ranking officers to patrol the streets. In all, about 300 supervisory personnel were put on 12-hour shifts to cover for the officers who had called in sick. The supervisors were supplemented by new graduates of the police academy, Hongisto said.

Kucinich, who took office last November, said that the walkout did not have an effect on police patrols, noting that 59 squad cars patrolled the streets during the job action, which represented the normal patrol force for the city.

Although the sickout ended with no major incidents, Kucinich had initially threatened to suspend police officers taking part in the action, calling the "blue flu" epidemic "a full-scale walkout by police who are sworn to protect and assist the people."

Police operations in the city returned to normal on December 17, two days after the first sick calls were received, and bargaining resumed later that day in a five-hour session.

"As long as we are talking, I see no immediate relapse on the part of the men," said William McNea, president of the association.



New radar batons tested to reduce auto accident rate

Traffic police in the Soviet Union are testing speed-detecting radar batons while directing traffic on some Moscow intersections in an effort to further decrease the city's declining vehicular accident rate, according to a recent Agence France-Presse dispatch.

The assistant Moscow traffic director, Colonel Alexander Lebedev, noted that the experiment with the new devices was implemented because too many motorists were becoming adept at detecting police officers using the so-called "pistol radar" which was imported from the United States.

Moscow's 50 m.p.h. speed limit was lowered to 37 m.p.h. two years ago, and Lebedev said that the new limit, enforced by radar surveillance, has cut the number and seriousness of traffic accidents in the

city.

Traffic deaths decreased 9.4 percent and traffic injuries dropped 2.3 percent, he declared, adding that in 1976 there were 5,327 mishaps reported in Moscow, as compared to 5,400 during the previous year.

"In Western countries, the number of accidents is believed to increase with the number of vehicles," Lebedev said. "We are more optimistic and do not share that viewpoint."

According to the assistant director, there were eight percent fewer child deaths in the city last year than in 1975, which he attributed to a 10-hour course of traffic safety in the schools, an increase in pedestrian subways and the use of police escorts for school buses.

However, Lebedev warned that "traffic was still dangerous" due to the poor condition of the streets, the generally bad state of vehicles and frequent truck breakdowns

Moscow police crack down on speeders; Spanish crime rate rise sparks controversy; Kidnap probe uncovers terrorist alliance

at night. He explained that drivers tend to leave their disabled trucks blocking a lane of traffic with no warning device except for a spare tire or a box placed a few yards behind the vehicle. Citing another potential hazard, the colonel noted that a lot of vehicles run out of fuel in central Moscow because fuel pumps have been banned from heavily populated areas.

Offering a short-term solution, Lebedev suggested that movable gasoline pumps should be utilized in the central district of the city when the Olympic Games are held there in 1980.

Post-Franco democracy blamed for increase in urban crime

A dramatic rise in Spain's urban crime rate has touched off a controversy concerning whether or not the increase was caused by the nation's new democratic order initiated after the 1975 death of Francisco Franco.

According to a New York Times correspondent, statistics from the country's Interior Ministry reveal that burglaries and robberies increased 44 percent, from 41,054 to 59,234, between 1975 and 1976.

Figures for the first six months of 1977 indicate that the crime wave is continuing, showing 36,010 robberies and burglaries, which, when projected for the entire year, represent an additional 22 percent jump over the previous year.

However, the statistics also revealed a stabilization of the nation's murder and homicide rates, noting that in February, no murders were committed in Spain.

"Now, and in a growing manner, the city streets — and those of Barcelona, in particular — are flooded with threats of burglary, holdups and rape," a Barcelona newspaper editorial stated. "Bands of delinquents, mostly young, are violently and cruelly grabbing everything they can put

their hands on."

Meanwhile, Pedro Herranz Rosado, the head of the 130-member Madrid Criminal Brigade, implied that the connection between the rising crime rate and the advent of democracy is slight. He noted that Madrid's population has more than quadrupled since 1947 and that Spain's crime problem is not as severe as in other Western democracies.

"In comparison with other countries, we are still a lot lower," he told the Times. "So violent as France or Italy or your country — we haven't got there yet."

Echoing the sentiments of law enforcement officials in the United States, Herranz commented that he is constantly dealing with an ever increasing group of recidivists and that Spain's criminal justice system is becoming overburdened and seems unable to keep up with the pace of crime.

West German, Italian leftists seen giving mutual assistance

An investigation into the kidnapping of an Austrian multimillionaire has produced evidence of the formation of a terrorist alliance between West German and Italian radical groups, according to a New York Times report.

Noting that the cooperative effort may have Arab backing, Austrian investigators said the link between the West German-based Red Army Faction and the Red Brigades of Italy's extreme left wing underground surfaced during the investigation into the kidnapping of Austrian hosiery magnate Walter M. Palmers, whose family recently paid \$1.9 million for his release.

The Italian radical underground is harboring West German terrorists in urban areas, helping them dispose of traceable ransom or holdup currency, and assisting them in trips to and from hideouts in the Middle East, police sources told the Times.

In regard to the laundering of banknotes whose serial numbers are known to the police, the sources said that the Italian terrorists are steering the West Germans to so-called "Mafia banks," which are small financial institutions that profit from such illegal transactions as the handling of "hot money."

To counter the effect of the radical alliance, European law enforcement agencies have stepped up their own cooperative efforts. Antiterrorism specialists in West Germany recently released to the Austrian, Swiss and Italian police computerized data on suspects who have known connections with Palestinian and other Arab extremists.

International police cooperation has led to the arrest by Swiss officers of two Viennese students who were trying to reach Italy with part of the Palmers ransom money. The loot was made up of Austrian schillings, West German marks, Swiss francs and United States dollars.

According to investigators, Palmers, 74, was abducted by a ring of radical Viennese students on orders from a woman terrorist who is connected with the Red Army Faction. The police feel that the woman, and perhaps a West German male accomplice, have absconded to Italy with the bulk of the ransom, which by now is being laundered through Italian, Swiss, Arab and other outlets.

LOOSELEAF LAW PUBLICATIONS

The East Coast Leader in Police Publications
Offers Its Updated Editions for the Current Year

LOOSELEAF LAW BOOKS

Penal Law of New York State	\$5.85	Penal Law plus C.P.L. Extracts	\$6.50
Criminal Procedure Law	\$5.95	New York State Law Extracts	\$5.70
New York State Vehicle and Traffic Law	\$6.95		
New York Administrative Code and Health Code Extracts	\$1.75		

LAW STUDY AIDS

Penal Law Quizzer	\$5.70	Criminal Procedure Law Quizzer	\$5.70
Penal Law Slide Rule	\$2.50	Criminal Law Flash Cards	\$3.50
Penal Law Crime Cards	\$2.50	Vehicle and Traffic Law Quizzer	\$2.50
Vehicle and Traffic Law Slide Rule	\$2.50		
The "HOW" of Criminal Law	\$2.95		

NOTE: The Penal Law Quizzer, CPL Quizzer and V.T.L. Quizzer are also in looseleaf form which permits them to be supplemented with law changes each year.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION HANDBOOKS

Supervision	\$2.50	Management Quizzer	\$2.50
Communication	\$2.50	Administration	\$2.50
Reading Interpretation	\$2.50	Personnel Management	\$2.50
Police Operations	\$2.50	Complete Set of 7 Handbooks	\$14.00

PATROL AIDS

Basic Pistol Instruction	\$2.50		
New York City Police Department Patrol Guide Quizzer	\$3.50		
Police Officer's Universal Log	\$5.95		
Memorandum Book Cards for New York City (set of 4)	\$2.50		
First Aid Memorandum Book Card	\$7.75		
Complete Set of All 9 Memorandum Book Cards	\$4.95		

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

Manual for Police Promotion	\$6.25	Supervision Card Course	\$5.85
How to Solve Graphs, Tables and Charts	\$3.95		
How to Become a Police Officer	\$5.95		

TO ORDER Circle the prices of all publications you desire. Compute the total price (including sales tax, if applicable), and mail this advertisement along with your check or money order to: LOOSELEAF LAW PUBLICATIONS, 45-46 162nd Street, Flushing, NY 11358

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

'ELECTRONIC SPYING'

THE MOST THOROUGH, INFORMATIVE PUBLICATION OF ITS KIND. CLEARLY SHOWS THE MOST COMMON TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT USED IN BUGGING AND WIRETAPPING.

THIS CONCISE, NON-TECHNICAL, FULL (8 1/2" X 11"), FORMAT BOOK COVERS THE ENTIRE RANGE OF PROCEDURES AND DEVICES EMPLOYED IN ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES. SOME OF THE SUBJECTS PRESENTED ARE:

- MINIATURE WIRELESS TRANSMITTERS.
- LISTENING THROUGH WALLS.
- TAPPING THE PHONE LINE. (INCLUDING A COMPLETE SECTION ON PHONE WIRING.)
- LONG DISTANCE LISTENING.
- THE PHONE USED AS A ROOM BUG.
- CHEAP, READILY AVAILABLE DEVICES USED BY 'AMATEUR' EAVESDROPPERS.

AND MUCH MORE. THIS BOOK IS A VALUABLE EDUCATION FOR ANYONE WHO IS IN ANY WAY INVOLVED WITH THE FIELD OF LAW-ENFORCEMENT.

COVER PRICE IS \$7.95. THIS BOOK CAN BE ORDERED DIRECTLY FROM ITS PUBLISHER FOR \$6.00. (WITH THIS AD.)

MENTOR PUBLICATIONS
135-53 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
FLUSHING, NEW YORK
11354

The chief's attitude: it can make or break productivity

Walter Matthau, the nationally known motion picture actor, recently commented on a syndicated television talk show that he was an excellent student in biology because his teacher publicly espoused the view that he was indeed an excellent biology student — Matthau worked hard to prove she was right. Another teacher, in another subject, was undeviatingly adamant in the belief that Walter was a terrible student in her class — and he accommodated her by being hopeless.

It is a lot like that with chief investigators and directors of investigation. The attitude of the chief investigator, director of investigation, or whatever title the "boss man" goes by, is vital in determining how well the unit performs.

The man at the top sets the mood and tempo of the entire unit. The detectives or special agents quickly discern whether he is fair or unfair; they catch on and respond to his enthusiasm or lack of enthusiasm. If he is a "bag puncher," he will not kid his men for very long. And, very importantly, the men quickly learn whether he is an "operator." I am talking about morality in all its forms which are associated with one's performance in the delicate arena of criminal investigation.

The right man at the top can engender enthusiasm. He can get everyone working cooperatively in a true "whistle while you work" attitude. I firmly believe the field of law enforcement investigations is an area distinct from and above many others by two conspicuous extremes of achievement. First, there are the agencies where the detectives or special agents are genuinely productive and literally whistle while they work. I enjoyed the experience of working for such an agency many years ago when I was a special agent with the Office of Naval Intelligence. We had a wealth of laughs and fun while doing our jobs — and the level of investigative productivity was outstanding.

There is, however, the other extreme and most of us have at some time suffered through this unpleasant experience. The man at the top has his little coterie of favorites and he suspects all the rest of finagling, goofing off, insincere performance and every dereliction under the sun. Too often, he is intimately familiar with these areas of poor performance because he was personally guilty of many of them on his way up. He suspects everyone of every remission he committed himself. Under such administration, there is bitterness, lack of trust, poor morale and, ultimately, poor production. The very best one can hope for under this atmosphere is lethargic performance. It is so similar to the anecdote related by comedian Walther Matthau.

Indeed, the top man in criminal investigations is vital in setting the mood of the unit. If he treats everyone as a goof-off or an incompetent, he will eventually wind up with a division composed of goof-offs and incompetents. They are products of his own creation. Compounding matters further, another drawback posed by being saddled with this type of leader is that the agency is generally stuck with the individual for many years. For, as a general rule, the chief investigator, assistant chief, chief of detectives or captain of detectives tends to become cemented into the job once having been appointed. He then goes on like Tennyson's brook, performing his mischief to the detriment of the agency as well as its individual members.

(Thomas F. Coon is Director of the Bergen County (NJ) Police and Fire Academy and former Supervisory Special Agent with the Office of Naval Intelligence and with the Waterfront Commission of New York.)

LEAA notes growth of local crime prevention programs

Continued from Page 1

Calling NCPI "the catalyst" for many local community projects, LEAA noted that the institute has graduated about 4,000 law enforcement officers who have started new crime prevention programs or strengthened existing efforts.

NCPI consultant Roy W. Dixon estimated that about 2,000 communities currently have formal crime prevention units with trained personnel. "Almost any city of 150,000 population would now have a police department crime prevention unit," he said. "This was not true when the institute began training law enforcement personnel."

Listing a number of anticrime measures for individuals and business firms, Dixon suggested that broomsticks should be placed in the tracks of patio doors to secure them and that only deadbolt locks should be used on regular outside doors.

Although he acknowledged that an experienced burglar can usually go through the best deadbolt locks on the market in under four minutes, the anticrime consultant recommended that deadbolts be used, noting that the average burglar will not want to expose himself to possible public

scrutiny for the two to four minutes it might take to go through a good lock.

Adequate lighting of entrance doors is also an effective deterrent against would-be burglars, Dixon said. He further suggested that vacationing homeowners install timing devices to turn lights on and off in different rooms.

In a discussion of warning devices, Dixon noted that cheap alarm systems do little good, while a quality system might be too expensive for many homeowners. He added that a dog may be helpful in some situations, but an untrained family dog generally will not attack or deter a burglar.

The anticrime specialist further stressed that citizens should never have a house key and identification address attached to their automobile key. If a burglar gets them, Dixon said, the citizen has virtually invited the criminal into his house.

Acting LEAA Administrator James M. H. Gregg noted that many of the nation's crime prevention programs have stemmed from NCPI and he praised the institute for its cost effectiveness. "We have, in effect, provided a countrywide crime prevention program for the cost of building a medium-size jail," Gregg said.

41-year-old attorney named new commissioner of NYCPD

Continued from Page 3

for police commissioner was the special state anti-corruption prosecutor, John F. Keenan. However, aides to the mayor reported that Koch ultimately decided that Keenan was not "aggressive enough" to handle the department, and that the mayor was influenced by criticisms of his choice from the media and elsewhere.

Both McGuire's and Keenan's names were on a list of five candidates for the post which was submitted to Koch by a special advisory panel. Donald F. Cawley, a former NYCPD commissioner, was said to be the candidate that the panel favored, but Koch choose two "outsiders" instead, first Keenan and ultimately McGuire.

Koch's final decision ended weeks of speculation over whom he would select. During his campaign, Koch repeatedly charged that the structure of the police department was unbalanced, with too many high ranking officers and too few patrol personnel.

In his news conference, McGuire said he would put more officers on the streets to combat and prevent crime, and he noted that he had already begun to "review the resumes" of the force's top brass.

A number of observers who have been associated professionally with McGuire described him as being highly intelligent, conscientious and able, although they noted that his one possible flaw might be a lack of administrative experience. "But

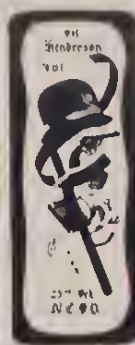
he's a quick learner," one associate noted.

The new commissioner's father, James J. McGuire, said that his son will "make a good commissioner."

ORDER BY MAIL

Personalized POLICEMAN

WALL PLAQUE



Your own turn of the century Personalized wall plaque. Accented in touches of blue, red, silver, brown and black on an antique white background. Made of 6" x 15" wood, with a scalloped edge and a beautiful walnut finished border. Comes ready to hang. A decorative touch in your den, hallway or on a favorite wall. Hand lettered in Old English. Makes an ideal gift for self or a fellow officer.

When ordering, state Officer's name and rank, precinct and badge numbers, and the city or locale where you work.

ONLY \$6.95 plus \$1 post.
two for \$13.50 + \$1.00 post.
Send Check or M.O. Satis. Guar.

CADLYN'S Dept. EN-178
2077 NY Ave. Huntington Sta. NY 11746

THE TRUTH MACHINE

Introducing the MARK II Voice Analyzer. An amazing scientific instrument designed for measuring emotional stress reactions and detecting truth or deceit — quickly and accurately.

Housed in an attache case, the portable MARK II Voice Analyzer is a hybrid dedicated computer. It detects the inaudible subconscious changes of stress in a person's voice tones. These changes are an accurate measure of truth or lies.

The MARK II, accurate as the more complex polygraph lie detector, can be operated by anyone after a brief orientation. And, truth concerning a specific issue can be detected in minutes with just a few questions.

The applications are numerous: Pre-employment screening, police, fire and safety investigations, insurance adjustment, internal loss prevention, or as a high level conference lie detector in negotiations involving important contract or large financial transactions.

Certified courses in lie detection and stress analysis using the MARK II Voice Analyzer are run monthly to train new students and those interested in the field of voice analysis.



ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS

- Miniature Recorders
- Night Vision Systems
- Parabolic Microphone
- Scramblers
- Telephone Recorders
- Vehicle Followers
- Weapons Detectors
- Attache Case Recorder
- Body Armour
- Body Transmitter
- Countermeasures Equip
- Identification Equip.
- De Bug 350
- Mark II Voice Analyzer
- Explosives Detector
- Letter Bomb Detector
- Bomb Blanket
- Countermeasure Services

LEA
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSOCIATES, INC.

88 Holmes St. Belleville, N.J., U.S.A. 07109
(201) 751-0001 Cable: LEA

The total team policing concept

An interview with Rochester, N.Y., Chief Thomas Hastings

Thomas F. Hastings became chief of the Rochester, New York, Police Department in April 1974 after serving for 27 years at various ranks on the force.

A veteran of World War II, Hastings joined the department in 1947 as a patrolman and worked his way up to lieutenant in 1963, during which time he commanded an innovative Teens On Patrol project.

As a captain in charge of planning and research, he developed the city's first police/citizen patrol and was responsible for instituting many state and Federal grants designed to improve the department's operation.

In mid-1975, the chief began a reorganization of the police department, implementing a total team policing concept in Rochester.

A graduate of Monroe Community College and the Southern Police Institute, Hastings serves as president of the city's Police Benevolent Association, and is a member of the advisory committee of the Rand Corporation and a member of IACP.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Harry T. O'Reilly.

LEN: Tell us a little bit, if you will, about the concept of coordinated team patrol in Rochester. How did it come into being and how does it work?

HASTINGS: In late 1970, Police Commissioner John Mastrella was looking for ways to improve investigative effectiveness. We had received many complaints of poor service, and it was obvious to everyone here that detectives were not functioning anywhere near the level that they should have been. There were cases where uniformed men were telling people "Do not touch anything, a detective will be right down," and then three or four days later people would be calling up and asking "Where's the detective?"

At that time I was assigned to the Planning Office and one of our mandates was to find ways to improve investigative effectiveness. We drafted a proposal that was our version of team policing. In those days — late 1970, early 1971 — many departments were experimenting; a lot were gimmicks, a lot were saturation patrols. A lot of departments were getting Federal money to conduct a variety of experiments. Syracuse was an example. In one small area of the city they assigned as many as 20 policemen where just a few officers had patrolled previously. They almost eliminated crime, but at the expense of other areas. So we



Chief Thomas F. Hastings

stand next to the detective who followed it up. Also, it gave a patrolman a chance at making big arrests instead of turning them over to detectives. It gave a patrolman a chance to see the results of his work when something was done right. It gave him a chance not to be just a report taker or a guy who was relegated to do the lesser work — the parking, the family trouble, barking dogs. Every once in a while he had a chance to be in on the major arrests. So it did eliminate a tremendous amount of inherent problems between the traditional structures of the department.

LEN: You said that the experiment was a failure in another part of the city. What did you perceive as the weakness?

HASTINGS: The two areas of the city were structured the same way — one-ninth of the city, and one-ninth of the manpower. The only hand-picked people were the two lieutenants acting as commanding officers. Other than that, it was pretty much pot luck. If anything, the Detec-

new section boundaries and the office was relocated under a different section captain. In a few months it was operating at the same level of efficiency as the other experiment.

One thing that we're still working on many years later is communication. Under the old traditional method there never was a *problem* of communication because there was no communication — nobody talked to anyone. If the detective had a piece of information in his vest pocket, he locked it up — nobody's going to get *his* collar! The same held true for uniformed officers. With the team concept you now have a sharing of information, but his presents problems in making sure that *everyone* get the information and that when an arrest is made or an individual is no longer wanted, you have the information coming back cancelling it. Thus, the more you decentralize into team policing, the greater the need to be very, very careful and insure coordination and communication between all of the sections.

LEN: Was it at this point that you decided to involve uniformed men and give them greater responsibility in the area of preliminary investigations and in implementing your case screening system?

HASTINGS: I can't say that we invented case screening. Nobody had thought of case screening officially when we started the experiment. I think that in a majority of police departments detectives have been doing case screening, in some way, shape or manner, even if only by the seat of their pants. Still, today, many departments are doing it but won't admit it.

What happened here in Rochester in the one successful experiment was that the commander, who is now a captain, reviewed each of the preliminary investigations and when he found one that was very thoroughly done and had no leads to work on, he would file the case with no further follow-up investigation. They developed a system where they would call that victim and tell him that there would be no follow-up investigation. They would not close the case, but they would not actively work on it. He only gave his detectives the good, hot cases. Nothing else was worked on, and the citizens were told about it.

About one year after our experiment started, a study was made of all the cases we had worked on for that year to determine what factors were present in the successful cases in which we made an arrest. We developed a list of the twelve solvability factors that were present in all the successful cases. After that we came up with a simple mimeographed form to test another experiment that gave the patrolmen the option to close the case. The system was formalized a few years ago, and we've been doing it ever since. Early case closure is now a formal process in all section of the department.

LEN: There are many departments throughout the country emulating almost verbatim the form that you have evolved, so if you didn't invent it, you most certainly refined it.

HASTINGS: Well, I mentioned a mimeographed form — this was only for the test of "early case closure." When the experiment proved successful and also acceptable to the public, we then developed our existing form. One of the things we said we would do was to develop a report form that was made for the patrolman and his preliminary investigation, instead of for the data processing people to develop statistics. It seems that as departments were getting into data processing, most forms were designed for the data processing people and not the street cop so we went the reverse. The form was designed to gear the patrolman's thinking to the most important facts in the investigation.

LEN: Essentially, then, within your team concept you have uniformed men doing the initial investigation, using a standardized, prescribed form, and if they find a number of positive solvability factors, they will then pass that case on to the detectives within their own team for investigation. Is that true?

HASTINGS: That's correct. In fact, if the officer finds just one solvability factor, the investigation is passed on to a detective in his team. Understand, though that we're not talking about the crimes of rape or homicide now. Early case closure is only used on stolen autos, larcenies, burglaries, robberies and assaults.

"[Team policing] gave a patrolman a chance to see the results of his work when something was done right. It gave him a chance not to be just a report taker."

put together a little experiment and from the first day it was as pure as we thought we could make it so that if we ever found it was a success, we would have a rationale to expand it elsewhere in the city. And so in a small area of the city — one-ninth of the city — we assigned one-ninth of the uniformed patrolmen and one-ninth of the detectives out of the General Assignment Squad and the Burglary Squad, and put them together under a uniformed commander — a lieutenant — and uniformed sergeants. We set this to work in the experimental area with the concept that uniformed men and detectives working side-by-side would be able to establish better communication and coordination. In addition, we felt this structure would be a more effective use of personnel.

LEN: Did you find this to be advantageous in coping with some of the traditional rivalry and hostility between detectives and the uniformed force?

HASTINGS: Well, we did. It's not a panacea which solves all of your problems, because it creates other problems. Obviously, it did solve the problem in the geographical area in which we started. Actually, we started the concept in two separate areas. In the second area, it was a failure, for a variety of reasons which I'll get back to. But it did solve the problems of communication and eliminate conflict and rivalry between detectives and uniformed men. The detectives were now standing roll calls side-by-side with the uniformed officers and working for the same boss. Now a patrolman did a poor investigation, he had to

tive Division unloaded some of the people who had problems, who were not motivated, or who had personnel problems, and to some commanders it seemed like a chance to purge their units. None of the detectives were really that bad, they just weren't getting along. And when they were reassigned, they took an attitude of "we'll show them," and they worked that much harder to make the experiment work.

Embodied in this team policing structure was the concept that the unit commander would have the option to move around and be somewhat innovative and to do different things. In the area that was a failure, the captain in charge actually had this experimental unit housed within his own precinct and he viewed it as no more than a manpower pool; he did not allow the lieutenant to do anything different from what he had been doing. That lieutenant was still responding to calls exactly as he had been, and the detectives followed up exactly as they did before. When there was a chance to fill in with some of the younger, sharper officers, it didn't happen in this unit. The captain just went strictly with the old traditional methods, and would assign an older patrolman to do the follow-up work, even though he might not have been the best investigator. As a result, it didn't take long before the successful experiment was doubling its arrest rate while the other was simply plodding along at the same level of efficiency as the remainder of the department. This unit was subsequently restructured to provide for

"Freedom from political influence and the completely understanding and professional city administration which I have enjoyed have enabled us to place people in key positions based on performance and ability without outside interference."

Continued from Page 8

LEN: Mainly property crime?

HASTINGS: Yes, property crimes and those robberies and assaults where the victim was injured and it does not appear that death is imminent. With the more serious assaults and robberies, the cases are handled as homicide would be. Otherwise they stay in the section and are followed-up by a section investigator.

LEN: What would you say has been the impact of the implementation of your team concept on the overall crime picture? It seems that on the Eastern Seaboard, if not in the entire nation, the major problem of a police administrator in the realm of investigation is the crime of burglary. How has the team concept influenced the burglary picture in your jurisdiction?

HASTINGS: That's a complex question. Let me toss in some other facts that may shed some light on "crime up or down"? Just some statistics. In retrospect, prior to 1971, our Detective Division was doing a lot of "unfounding" and reclassifying. I don't know if other detective divisions in the country do this, but I would say that we probably had as much as 20 percent of the robberies and burglaries either reclassified or designated as unfounded; so that the final statistical total of crimes was twenty percent lower than what was being recorded.

Reclassifying is a combination of two things: it's either a poor preliminary investigation that didn't properly classify the crime, or else you had people in the Detective Division who were taking every "out" possible to get rid of their caseload, to the extent that, if nobody could

properly and has good supervision by his sergeant, he can do an equally good job. Another thing that we find occurring out there, especially in the evening hours, is that the detectives are acting on crimes in progress, and that a we have a hot lead or have the suspect on the scene, the follow-up is done simultaneously with the preliminary investigation. Consequently, the case is all wrapped up then and there that evening. The detectives assigned to the evening shifts are not carrying much of a caseload. This permits their rolling in on the crimes in progress.

LEN: There seems to be a traditional attitude in this country, and it's usually maintained by detective commanders, as you have verbalized earlier, that only detectives can do investigations. There have been some differences of opinion on this, and one of the most common arguments is that the public will not settle for a uniformed man doing the investigations — that the public expects to see a detective responding to the scene of a burglary and that using a uniformed man to usurp the function would not be accepted by the public. Have you found this to be valid?

HASTINGS: No, quite the contrary. I think the people who are saying that are either detectives who don't want to give up a stronghold or else people who are not giving credit to John Q. Citizen for being more intelligent than they think he is.

We've been into total team policing since April 6, 1975, so we're approaching three years of total team policing and we are approaching seven years of some type of experimentation in team policing. In the three and a

LEN: So then, it's your feeling that the team concept, utilizing a case screening system, is possibly a better way to go than the traditional investigative techniques that have been employed?

HASTINGS: Yes, though to clarify that, people reading this throughout the country have to stop and think about the size of their department, from New York City down to the smallest. I look at the City of Rochester, with 37½ square miles and 656 officers, as being much too big to be centralized. I would recommend that police departments somewhere near our size think of team policing and early case closure as a much more efficient way to look at the crime problem and to investigate crime.

The decentralization has many bonuses that we had not considered in our planning. It has helped our efficiency and our relationship with the community. In a department this size or bigger, it's sort of difficult for the concerned people of the neighborhood, whether it's a political activist group or a neighborhood improvement association or a businessman's group, to have daily routine contact with the chief of police. In the past we found that little problems would develop and they would become major crises that the police department was dealing with. It could be crimes, parking problems, dog problems — but regardless of what the problem was, they would reach crisis proportions. Now, with seven sections here, each one of the captains has established, in varying degrees, relationships in his neighborhood with all these concerned people and I now find that I have no more of these neighborhood crises. All of these groups can now get to "their police departments" and discuss these problems. So our community relations have improved greatly. Some of our substations are in neighborhood shopping centers and some are in schools. I find that there are many bonuses to decentralization, and one of them is in the area of community relations — working with neighborhood groups.

LEN: You seem to have developed a healthy climate for experimentation and growth within your department and the coordinated team patrol seems to be just one manifestation of this. Was there any magic formula involved in the creation of this atmosphere?

HASTINGS: Not really, but if we had to boil the whole recipe down to one basic ingredient, I would say that the freedom from political influence and the completely understanding and professional city administration which I have enjoyed have enabled us to place people in key positions based on performance and ability without outside interference, so I am able to get the maximum mileage out of my creative and supervisory talent.

"Felony arrests have been going up each year by a substantial figure, probably another ten percent this year over last year, with no additional manpower."

prove that there was an attempt to commit a crime or if nothing was stolen, they wouldn't call it burglary. It would become a criminal mischief. Now we find that we are reclassifying and labeling unfounded only one and a half percent of all of our Part I offenses. What this means is that we have a better preliminary investigation which is calling the situation exactly as it is and we no longer have detectives out in the sections that are taking advantage of all the loopholes to "unfound" them. If a department is looking to make a change, they should look carefully at these statistics. They're going to find that the crime statistics that they report to the F.B.I. will be higher because you will have people out there looking at a truer picture of what's happening.

LEN: Then that will not necessarily reflect a crime wave. Rather it seems it is going to give an accurate crime picture, perhaps for the first time.

HASTINGS: That's right — a more accurate picture. We also found early in the experiment that crimes cleared according to F.B.I. standards increased dramatically. This didn't happen overnight, but when you had uniformed commanders who were concerned with proper classification of crimes and proper clearance, we had more crimes cleared. This is because we had more people concerned with these figures, people who never considered them before. Our volume of cases cleared by arrest has increased dramatically. Felony arrests have been going up each and every year by a substantial figure, probably another ten percent this year up over last year, with no additional manpower — none whatsoever. Let me again emphasize we have not cut down the number of detectives, but the detectives we have out there are being able to address the crime problem and make more arrests.

LEN: So it appears that by using your investigative talent selectively, only on cases where there's a likelihood of solution, it has had a definite positive impact on increased arrest activity and case clearance.

HASTINGS: Definitely so. A lot of the chiefs that I have spoken to seem to be concerned that this can't happen unless the detective is the one who investigates the crime. In fact, a chief of detectives in one of our major cities asked me how I could get away without investigating crimes. I emphasized that we do investigate crimes, he said, "but you can't investigate a crime unless a detective does it." We do investigate them, with the uniformed officer, and as was said before, as long as that officer does his job

half years that I've been Chief, I have not had one complaint come to my attention where somebody has been angered because they did not get a detective. I had one complaint from a wealthy man who lost some rare silverware, but he simply wanted more detectives, because once his property was fenced somewhere he'd never see it again. But I think the average citizen, even before he calls the police, has a lot more understanding about the crime and has a feeling as to whether or not the case is going to be solved. For instance, if the garage door is open and a bicycle is gone, and they've already checked with the neighbors and they have no suspect, I don't believe they expect the police to solve that crime, and chances are that in most cases we're going to take a report for insurance purposes and they're not looking for a detective. I also believe that when they give us a name or part of a name, they are looking for success, and they do get it, regardless of whether a uniformed officer or a detective does the work. So I haven't had a complaint about the uniformed man doing the job, and doing it well,

IN THE WEEKS AHEAD...

*An interview with Dr. Lee Brown,
Director of Justice Services,
Multnomah County, Oregon*

Preserve your back issues of LEN!!

Now you can bind your back issues of Law Enforcement News into an attractive and useful reference tool. Each blue vinyl binder is gold-embossed with LEN's distinctive logo, and holds a year's run of America's fastest growing law enforcement newspaper.

The binders are priced at \$12.00 each, and a limited number of the sturdy covers is available containing volumes one through three. A complete set of filled binders, already stocked with 41 back issues, costs \$35.00. Send your order to: Law Enforcement News, Dept. B, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.



COUNSELOR AT LARGE

By MICHAEL BLINICK, ESQ.

The police administrator and the community: part II

In order to deal effectively with the crime and safety problems of the city, the police chief must communicate with all segments of it to find out what the difficulties are. According to Jane Jacobs' model of civic communication in a large city, there should be residents' associations of some sort in each neighborhood.* Groups of several neighborhoods would form a community which would make up one of the informal divisions of the city. In this way, people would be able to make their problems and some proposed solutions to them known to the city fathers. One group, however, should not be able to effect a change in basic policy simply because they consider it best for them. To protect the chief's independence, it would be best to encourage the channeling of all complaints about major community problems through the mayor (or city manager) and council. This often provides time for hysteria to cool down, helps strengthen the structure of responsibility mentioned previously by restricting access to the appointive administrator, and insures consideration of the roles other departments of the government can play in alleviating the problem. If agitated citizens can go straight to the police chief with complaints of, say, rampant juvenile delinquency, they will understandably try to drop the whole problem into his hands to be solved. It would be possible for the mayor, manager, or councilman to explain that the schools, welfare department, housing authority, mental health clinic, courts, church, and home must do their jobs also in order to secure progress. These men can take a broad view because they are responsible for the entire city government, but if the chief gives voice to the same kind of sentiments, he may be accused of trying to evade his own duties.

All this is not to say that the chief should be cold, remote, and unapproachable. In order for his independence to be respected, he must be well known to all groups as a disinterested, but not uninterested, professional administrator. To achieve such a reputation, he should be active in community life, mingling with groups of all types and strata. He should try to give lectures and sit on discussion panels, inviting audience participation. In this way he can gradually build acceptance for his role. These measures will also help him learn about ethnic groups, races, and geographical sections of the city that are not well-represented on the council.

Thus the community should act on the chief indirectly, through the formal institutions and also through his skilled perceptions of its real needs, whereas he should act on it directly and informally. The chief is only one man, and will do no harm and much good if he can explain and justify problems and policies to interested groups of citizens. But if the many associations that claim to speak for the public have free, direct access to the chief's ear, the result may well be simplistic popular explanations of complex social problems (e.g. "It's all the fault of the police") for the reason indicated above, and increased pressures for favoritism and special privileges.

The previous premises have presupposed the availability of an administrator who is a truly professional person, that is, one who has been educated, not merely "trained," to see police problems in their broad societal context, who has a code of ethics and recog-

nized standards of excellence to be met, and who is respected and compensated in accordance with the importance of his duties and the preparation necessary before he could undertake them. It is impossible for a doctor, lawyer, or teacher to know too much about his field, and that goes for the police administrator as well. We should therefore do our best to improve the intellectual and moral standards as well as the salary levels and working conditions in the police service. Only in this way can the municipal police force become a stronger and more respected agency for law and order.

SUMMARY: (a brief recapitulation of this and the preceding installment):

Premises

1. Although the police chief is the guardian of the people's safety, he is not answerable to them directly, but is responsible to a higher elected official, or a group of them.
2. Law enforcement, although it should be tempered with mercy, must be impartial.
3. If he is qualified for his position, the chief can decide both policy and administrative matters with occasional guidance from the city of fathers on the former. *Ethical Basis* Democratic responsibility is maintained if the mayor and council have the right to censure or otherwise discipline the chief. The head of the police department should not be totally insulated from those to whom he is legally answerable, but they should be able to discipline him only on serious and well-established grounds. They must not be in a position to coerce him to grant favors or to be lax about enforcing laws.
4. If these representatives of the public have done their jobs properly and selected the right kind of police chief, he will usually be able to know what the people need from the police, which often does not correspond to what certain groups, or even the majority, say the people want. He will also be able to allocate his resources to give them as much as they can pay for.

Deductions

1. The chief should not be influenced by community pressure groups, which could override his good judgment or make him turn his back on the spirit or letter of the law, or both. *Ethical Basis:* The chief is bound by a moral imperative to obey his legally prescribed oath of office, and to do his duty as he sees it.
2. We should strive for the professionalization of the police service, so as to produce officials like our ideal police chief and the kind of department he will be able to use to best advantage. *Ethical Basis:* We have a moral imperative to protect the public's safety, and this is a crucial means to that end.

Premise

The chief must obtain support for his program from the people he serves, and must communicate with them, so that both sides will know each other's problems and needs. But he is only one man confronting the whole city.

Deduction

Quantitatively, then, it would seem legitimate for the chief to become a dignified one-man pressure group for the police, because, despite the authority and power inherent in the police role, the voluntary associations in the city have the chief (and his whole department) vastly outnumbered. Pressure groups are legitimate in our society, for we lack the kind of pervasive political parties found in England. (And pressure groups exist even in Britain, though not to the extent they do here.) *Ethical Basis:* The policeman's moral imperative to do his job properly demands that he use his expertise to argue in the "marketplace of ideas" for what he believes is right.

*Jacobs, Jane, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*. New York, 1961.

Cops, firemen trained in arson detection in New Haven

Continued from Page 3

dence," he said. "The role of the fireman is generally perceived to put out the fire. But in doing that, he can destroy evidence."

Bogert explained that the program was also aimed at developing a cooperative relationship between New Haven's police and firemen. "The cops don't know too much about the chemistry and physics of a fire, burn patterns or building structures," he said. "This course will teach them."

In addition to making the service personnel generally more alert to the incidents of arson, the courses will make the police and firefighters "more aware of camouflaged arson evidence," how to find it and how to preserve it, according to Bogert.

"In most cases, arson is a burn for profit crime," he said. "Sometimes you get people burning for revenge or jealousy, but in most cases profit is the main motive."

O'Dowd also emphasized the motives of arsonists, noting that motives are important because it is difficult to find concrete evidence linking a person to a blaze because the proof is usually consumed by the fire.

"It's very difficult to spot the work of a professional," O'Dowd explained. "So, you investigate motives."

Outlining the general guidelines for a successful investigation, O'Dowd said that one must prove a person has a motive, the means and the ability to set a fire. To obtain a conviction, the investigator has to go into the suspect's background and build a case on circumstantial evidence.

O'Dowd and Fire Marshal Edward Kelley, a fellow instructor and colleague from the New York City Fire Department, commented that the United States did not really become aware of the arson problem until a year ago. At that time, they observed, insurance companies began to complain of the amount of money they had to pay because of buildings destroyed by suspicious fires.

Swiss Correctional Program

Leaving New York on March 7



Featuring three-day correctional symposium at the famous Duttweiler Institute in Ruschlikon (near Zurich), arranged by Dr. Walter Haesler, noted Swiss criminal psychologist, as well as visits to various correctional facilities in Switzerland.

All-expense rate of \$1,065 (one week) and \$1,415 (two weeks) also includes round trip airfare to Geneva or Zurich, hotels with private bath, first class rail within Switzerland, some meals, tips, taxes, transfers, etc.

For complete information, contact:

GRAHAM TRAVEL CO.
135 College St., New Haven, Conn. 06510
Tel. (203) 777-5431

✓ Police Christmas Cards

✓ Handcuff Jewelry
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

✓ Custom Police Jewelry

Send for your Catalog: 50¢
Refundable on your first order

J. B. Benson Enterprises
P.O. BOX 2877-EN
ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA 92804

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

The medicalization of deviance and criminality: part I

American criminologists and theorists of deviance are in the throes of a crucial struggle to determine the extent to which the medical model of crime and deviance will come to dominate their fields. This struggle is certainly not a new one, but the implications and consequences for the fields of criminology and deviance were never more ominous.

France's Emile Durkheim has surely had a more profound impact upon American

speak, by the medical profession. Medical men compiled medical bibliographies and traced the history of criminology as a branch of medicine through the works of Gall, Lavater, Pinel, Morel, Esquirol, Maudsley, etc., ignoring the voluminous sociological literature."

In the 1930's, the two most influential American sociological theorists of deviance attempted to challenge the medical influence and model. In "Social Structure and Anomie," Robert Merton questioned the Freudian explanation of nonconformity and offered a sociological explanation. Central to this challenge was Merton's rejection of "...the fallacious

premise, strongly entrenched in Freudian theory... that the structure of society primarily restrains the free expression of man's fixed native impulses and that, accordingly, man periodically breaks into open rebellion against these restraints to achieve freedom... The political philosophy implied by such a doctrine is, of course, crude anarchism; benevolent anarchism, as in the case of Fromm, or sometimes, as in the case of Freud and Hobbes, a conception of anarchism as malevolent, in which man is seen as entering into a social compact aimed to protect himself from this malevolence" (1968, 175).

For Merton, then, the Freudian/Hobbesian view that the motivation to deviate is integral to "man's nature" and that deviant behavior erupts when the social structure fails to regulate impulses, was open to severe questioning. Merton argued that deviant motivations are not given, but constitute a phenomenon to be explained.

Edwin Sutherland, perhaps the most influential of American criminologists, formulated his theory of differential association in the 1930's to explain why individuals are motivated to become criminals. The essence of his theory is that criminal motivation is learned in the same fashion as

Continued on Page 12

BOOK NOTES By JAMES VRETTOS, JR.

sociological theories about deviance and crime than any other classical European theorist. Durkheim's approach was radically sociological because it required that the theorist remain at the societal level of analysis for his explanations of social phenomena, rather than searching for presumed psychological or biological causes. Durkheim was clearly opposed to the "analytical individualism" of his contemporaries, like the Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso.

Lombroso, generally acknowledged as the founding father of modern criminology is best known for his biological theory of atavism, which states that criminals are evolutionary throwbacks to earlier stages of physiological development. This aspect of Lombroso's theory is an attempt to explain deviant behavior at the individual level of analysis by turning to the most rudimentary biological determinism, wherein social and environmental factors are all but ignored.

Lindesmith and Levin note how the genetic theories of Lombroso fitted in well with the rise of Darwinism and Darwinian concepts which had been applied in a wholesale manner throughout the social sciences. But fundamentally, it involved the movement of the medical man into the field of crime. According to Lindesmith and Levin (1973, pp. 668-9):

"The growth of the Lombrosian myth is to be accounted for, basically, not so much in terms of the acceptance or rejection of theories or methods of research as in terms of a changing personnel. After Lombroso's attempt to appropriate criminology to biology and medicine had attracted wide publicity in Europe, physicians and psychiatrists were attracted to the problem in greater numbers and gradually displaced in public attention and prestige the magistrates, prison authorities, lawyers, philanthropists, journalists, and social scientists who had previously dominated the field... The Lombrosian myth arose, therefore, as a result of the 'seizure of power,' so to

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
with a Foreword by
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

October

Clothbound: \$10.00

TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by
Yonah Alexander, State University of New York
and
Seymour Maxwell Finger, City University of New York
with a Foreword by
Hans J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Foreword, Hans J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

Published

Paperback: \$5.95

POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Studies

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police; the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service; the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline; criminal law; police science and technology; police unions and organizations; academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Bramshill, England.

100 pages each issue

March, 1978, June, September, December

Paperbound

Charter subscription until February 28, 1978: \$18.00

Thereafter: \$20.00

To: The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019

Name _____

Please send me ☐ TERRORISM, ☐ THE LITERATURE OF
POLICE CORRUPTION, and ☐ enter my charter subscription
for POLICE STUDIES. Enclosed is my payment of \$ _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Read a Good Book Lately?

Tell us about it. Law Enforcement news will publish reader-contributed reviews of newly published books relating to the law enforcement profession. Send your submissions to: Editor, Law Enforcement News, Room 2104, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

The medicalization of criminality

Continued from Page 11

any other motivation. In setting forth this proposition, Sutherland was attempting to refute the popularly held "medical" notion that psychopathology is at the root of criminality. Implicit in the idea that criminal behavior is learned like any other is that it is the social surrounding and not an aberrant psyche which moves people to engage in crime. In short, criminals are not special "kinds of people" (Cohen, 1966: 42); rather, they are like the rest of us.

The struggles between the medical and sociological models of crime and deviance have escalated during the 1970's but the basic conflicts have become more and more obscured. What has been basically lacking is an analysis of the link between American society's increasingly "medicalized" view of deviance and crime as a concept and the phenomenal growth of American's health industry — a medical-industrial complex that is today the country's largest industry, comprising 25 percent of our gross national product. It is this growth that has led social critic Ivan Illich to declare that the medi-

calization of life and the medical establishment has become a major threat to health.

For the fields of criminology and deviance it becomes crucial that we understand the way cultural ideology structures our perceptions and thinking about crime and deviance. Today the health ideology of America is dominated by institutions — hospitals, medical schools, research laboratories, drug companies, health insurance companies, health planning agencies and many others. Less than 20 percent of the nation's health expenditures now go for private doctors; most of the rest goes to institutions.

Health specialists as a corporation have acquired the authority to determine what health care must be provided to society at large. It is no longer the individual professional who imputes a "need" to the individual client, but a corporate agency that imputes a need to entire classes of people. These corporate therapeutic care providers have influenced educators, social workers, the military and town planners, as well as judges, policemen, corrections officers and

other officials of the criminal justice system.

(This article will be concluded in the February 7, 1978 edition of Law Enforcement News. The second installment will explore the growing health industry's influence on the criminal justice system, its effect on professionals in the field and its subsequent impact on the nature of the concepts of deviance and criminality.)

References

- A. Health/Pac Book. (1976). *Prognosis Negative*. Vintage Books: New York.
- Illich, Ivan. (1976) *Medical Nemesis*. Pantheon Books: New York.
- Lindesmith, A. and Levin, Y. (1973), "The Lombrosian myth in criminology," *American Journal of Sociology*, 42, 653-71.
- Merton, Robert K. "Introduction." *Social Theory and Social Structure*. The Free Press: New York.
- Sutherland, Edwin H. (1973). *On Analyzing Crime*. University of Chicago Press: Chicago.

Mayors' group raps 'excessive' use of weapons on TV

Continued from Page 3

is difficult to know if viewers believe what they see on television represents the real world, it is possible based upon the findings of this study, to agree with both points of view."

In offering his observation about the study's findings, Gunther contended that the lack of realism in TV violence "represents a distortion of the most serious nature."

"Weapons seem to be used simply as props to advance the drama of the television program rather than as the instruments of deadly force that they truly are," the executive director said. "Viewers must be made aware that pain, suffering and trauma result from a bullet or stab wound."

Written by Marla D. Wilson and Patricia B. Higgins of the conference's handgun control staff, violence coupled with the frequency of the use of deadly weapons on television produces a situation where viewers "are likely to come away with the impression that it is acceptable to have and use deadly weapons."

"This is not to imply that television should be bloodier," the report added, "but rather to point out that the combination of images which television produces is particularly dangerous. Objections may thus be directed to the presence of deadly weapons in inordinate numbers on television."

In other findings, the study noted that handguns were the most commonly viewed weapon and that whites and males were most frequently both the users and targets of the weapons.

Although both police officers and "bad guys/criminals" tended to use weapons in relatively the same number of confrontations, the researchers found that TV cops were more likely to threaten with their weapons than to actually use them.

"In 71 percent of the 196 confrontations in which police used weapons, they threatened with their weapons while they used those weapons only about 25 percent of the time," the report observed. "In contrast, bad guys/criminals used their weapons slightly more often than they threatened with them."

Copies of the report, entitled "Television's Action Arsenal: Weapon Use in Prime Time," are for \$2.00 each from: the U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1620 Eye Street, N.W., Room 509., Washington, DC 20006.

MODERN - OBSOLETE - FOREIGN
DOMESTIC - MILITARY - SPORTING
WORLD'S LARGEST SUPPLIER
GIANT CATALOG 7
\$2.00 PPD
GUN-PARTS
NUMRICH ARMS CORP.
Box LEN W Hurler, N.Y. 12491

E-M-B-L-E-M-S
SWISS EMBROIDERED - YOUR OWN DESIGN
WASHABLE AND COLORFAST
LOW MINIMUM - FREE QUOTES
Write A. T. PAICH COMPANY
832 BETHLEHEM RD., LITTLETON, N.H. 03561
TEL. 603-444-3423

WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Law Enforcement News invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. Opinion pieces will be carried in either the Letters to the Editor or Public Forum sections of this newspaper, depending upon their length. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor.

Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS

Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

_____ # of copies @ \$1.25

Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

_____ # of copies @ \$1.00

Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

_____ # of copies @ \$0.75

Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

_____ # of copies @ \$1.00

Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

_____ # of copies @ \$1.50

Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

_____ # of copies @ \$1.25

Number 7: City Politics, Police Administrators, and Corruption Control, by Lawrence W. Sherman

Confronted with a corrupt political environment, police administrators must take into account the potential and powerful anti-corruption resources they possess: the power of criminal investigations, the ability to influence public attitudes, and the relationship with the news media. Mr. Sherman examines these resources and the anti-corruption strategies of five police chiefs who successfully overcame local political corruption.

_____ # of copies @ \$1.25

Number 8: The Closed Fraternity of Police and the Development of the Corrupt Attitude, by Herbert Beigel

The author, a Chicago lawyer, examines the institutionalization of corruption in his own city and postulates that the police officer's role alienates him from the people he serves and from the courts where he must provide testimony. He describes three street patrols by a Philadelphia police officer whose isolated power and cynicism is reinforced by his work and in another case, examines the changing testimony of two officers in a long series of trials about one arrest. Because police corruption extends from the streets to the courts, Mr. Beigel asserts that it infects much of the criminal justice system.

_____ # of copies @ \$1.35

Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

Please send me the publications checked above. Enclosed is my payment of \$_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Make checks payable to The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Page 13

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

January 3, 1978

Faculty Position. Missouri Western State College, a state-supported school with an enrollment of approximately 3,800 students, is seeking an individual to teach courses, advise students and supervise practicum students in a new bachelors degree program in criminal justice.

A masters degree is required, however, a Ph.D. is preferred. Experience in criminal justice work will be a major consideration, and preference will be given to candidates with at least three years of pertinent experience. Starting salary will be between \$13,000 and \$19,000, depending upon academic qualifications and experience. A liberal fringe benefit package will be provided.

Submit application and credentials by February 1, 1978 to: Professor James R. Jordan, Chairman, Department of Social Sciences, Missouri Western State College, St. Joseph, MO 64507. Telephone: (816) 233-7192, extension 345.

Law Enforcement Faculty Positions. Western Illinois University's Department of Law Enforcement Administration anticipates three specific types of vacancies commencing in the fall semester, August 28, 1978.

The first involves teaching of undergraduate law courses with some responsibilities at the graduate level. Candidates must have L.L.B. or J.D. and preference will be given for experience in criminal justice agency as well as teaching experience on the college or university level.

The second requires a masters degree in criminal justice or a related field; experience in the criminal justice system and teaching expertise is preferred. Duties include primarily the teaching of undergraduate courses in criminal justice.

The third opening involves the teaching of undergraduate security courses with some responsibility in other criminal justice-related courses. Applicants must have at least a masters degree and practical experience in the security field.

Rank and salary for all three positions will be dependent upon qualifications, both academic and professional. Send resume and letter of application to: John J. Conrad, Chairman, Department of Law Enforcement Administration, Stipes Hall-518, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455. Filing deadline is March 1, 1978.

Criminal Justice Faculty. Illinois State University at Normal-Bloomington has a position opening for the fall, 1978 to teach an introductory course in criminal justice and planning/administration courses.

A Ph.D. is preferred, however, an A.B.D. will be considered for the post. Candidates with backgrounds in criminal justice, sociology, and/or public administration are desired, but experience in the law enforcement field is preferred.

Send resume, transcript and three letters of reference to: William L. Selke, Ph.D., Chairman, Search Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, 401 Schroeder Hall, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Telephone: (309) 436-5678. The deadline for submission of applications is April 1, 1978.

Deputy Sheriffs. The Orange County, California, Sheriff-Coroner Department has opened up a January 3-20, 1978 recruitment period for these sworn positions. Only applicants from the seven western-most states are eligible.

Through recruitment, an open eligible list will be established and be effective for six months. If the list is abolished or extended, eligibles will be notified. Persons selected will be trained through classroom study at the sheriff's academy and supervised field work.

Applicants should be at least 18 years old, but may not have reached their 35th birthday by date of appointment. Vision requirement with correction is 20/20 in one eye and not less than 20/25 in the other eye. Without correction the requirement is not less than 20/40 in each eye. Salary will range from \$1,125 to \$1,505.

To receive an application, write: Orange County Sheriff-Coroner Department, Personnel-Training Division, Recruitment Information Office, 550 North Flower, Santa Ana, CA 92703.

Police Chief. Aspen, Colorado is seeking an experienced law enforcement executive to head its police department of 17 full-time sworn officers, two departmental secretaries and a laboratory technician. The chief directs and coordinates the activities of the department, promulgates

rules and regulations, and coordinates daily police actions through subordinates. Actual field work in serious cases may also be involved. Salary will range from \$1,800 to \$2,000 monthly. Send inquiries to: City Manager, 130 South Galena, Aspen, CO 81611.

Chief of Police. The Chestertown, Maryland, Police Department presently consists of a commissioner, a sergeant, a corporal, and five officers. The commissioner will retire on July 29, 1978 and no replacement will be hired. It is expected that the successful candidate for the chief's job will work with the commissioner until his retirement.

Applicants should have completed a combination of college courses, and training programs and have varied experience general law enforcement at progressively higher levels with supervisory responsibilities. Salary will be negotiable.

For a full job description, write: William B. Nicholson, Jr., Town Manager, Town of Chestertown, P.O. Box 38, Chestertown, MD 21620.

Director of Public Safety. Grosse Pointe Woods, Michigan, a residential Detroit suburb of 22,000 with a nonpartisan council/manager form of government seeks a professional to head its consolidated public safety department comprised of 46 sworn officers and eight civilian employees. The agency is responsible for total police, fire, emergency ambulance and youth services, with a total budget of \$1,519,323.

Actual police and fire experience mandatory. A BA or BS degree in related police/fire fields is desirable. Applicants should have skills in public relations, written and oral communications, and interpersonal and team management. Salary is open, but liberal fringe benefits will be provided.

Send inquiries to: Chester E. Peterson, City Administrator, Municipal Building, 20025 Mack Avenue, Grosse Pointe Woods, MI 48236.

Superintendent, Inmate Classification Center. The Georgia State Merit System requires a person who will be responsible for administrative operations, security, processing, and treatment in supervising an 1,100 inmate correctional institution. Institution receives all male felons entering the state system and performs diagnostic functions, including educational and psychological testing.

Qualifications include the ability to relate to a diverse group of staff, administrative skills, ability to represent the institution via liaison with citizen and public groups, and a bachelor's degree in the behavior sciences with a minimum of five years management experience. A bachelor's degree in management with a minimum of five years experience managing a program concerned with individuals exhibiting socially abnormal behavior may be substituted for the later requirement. An advanced degree is preferred but is not mandatory. Salary will range from \$1,689 to \$1,939 per month and excellent state benefits will be provided. Successful candidate will start in February.

Apply as soon as possible by contacting: Brian Hampton, Georgia State Merit System, 244 Washington Street, N.W., Atlanta, GA 30334.

Research Fellow/Visiting Research Fellow. The Center for Econometric Studies of the Criminal Justice System at Stanford University has a position opening for a Ph.D. Candidate's degree may be in a field other than economics as long as the individual has had training in quantitative methods. Position involves a research project supported by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The successful candidate will be expected to conduct an independent research project in at least one of the following areas: the effect of drug enforcement on heroin consumption and on the level of property crimes; the effect of criminal sanctions on crime rates; or the effects of special prosecution strategies on the costs of dispositions. Applicant must have a demonstrated ability to do empirical research in the criminal justice area. Preference will be given to candidates who are able to join the center's staff prior to June 1978.

Apply by March 15, 1978 to: Michael K. Block, Director, Center for Econometric Studies of the Criminal Justice System, Hoover Institution, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Telephone: (415) 497-3143.

Program Director. The National Science Foundation is seeking a director of its law and social sciences program of basic research grant support. Duties include advising potential applicants about the program, the review of formal proposals, monitoring the progress of active grants, and preparing reports on the status and needs of the research community in the interdisciplines of law and social sciences.

Candidates should be trained in the theory and method of at least one of the social sciences as well as law, although a formal record of such training is less important than research experience and accomplishment. Evidence of research accomplishment in the form of research publications is an important positive asset.

The opening is a temporary rotational position with a commitment ordinarily for two years while on leave from a position elsewhere. The applicant selected will be offered an excepted appointment under the NSF Act of 1950 as amended. The salary range is from \$26,022 to \$39,975 per annum.

Applications should be filed promptly and include a vita and a listing of no less than three references who are well informed about the relevant qualifications and capabilities. Contact Mr. Paul Brogho, Division of Personnel Management, National Science Foundation, 1800 G Street, N.W., Room 212-See B, Washington, DC 20550. All applications should be received no later than March 15, 1978.

Administrator, Criminal Justice College. The John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, invites nominations and applications for the position of vice president of the school. John Jay has an enrollment of 7,200 students and offers baccalaureate and master's degree programs focusing on criminal justice, public affairs, fire service administration and related fields.

The vice president acts as a deputy to the president with responsibility for supervision of the Criminal Justice Center, grants administration, alumni relations, and fund raising. The vice president acts on behalf of the president in his absence or by his designation and is a statutory member of the college's governing body, the president's cabinet and all major committees.

Requirements include an earned doctorate or the equivalent and administrative experience. Criminal justice background is desirable. The vice president will hold academic rank in the appropriate department. Salary is negotiable.

Applications, including a resume and a list of references, should be sent by January 15, 1978 to: Ruth A. Lonsdale, Assistant to the President, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Graduate Assistantships in Law Enforcement. Southern Illinois University at Carbondale's M.S. program in administration of justice will provide graduate assistantships in teaching and/or research in law enforcement beginning August 21, 1978.

For application and for further information, contact: Dr. Fred Klyman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Telephone: (618) 453-5701. The closing date for fall 1978 appointment is June 15, 1978.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for police officers and other law enforcement personnel, and mid-level notices for Federal agents.

The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, filing deadline, and any other applicable information. Notices should be sent to: Jon Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, Room 2104, New York, NY 10019.

University of Delaware

Law Enforcement Seminars for February

The University of Delaware's Division of Continuing Education is pleased to present a series of seminars designed to increase the technical and investigative skills of the law enforcement officer. The February schedule is as follows:

POLICE HANDLING OF JUVENILE CASES

A three-day seminar designed to update, increase and reinforce the officer's skill and ability in dealing with juvenile offenders. The seminar will present a "no nonsense," in-depth approach based on the extensive experience of the instructors who believe that initial contact is so critical for both the officer and the juvenile. Topics include the following: (1) How the officer can make practical sense out of behavioral science theories and apply these so as to cope better with the delinquent; (2) Investigation, apprehension, and interview/interrogation techniques; and (3) Treatment and how the juvenile justice system can work in the officer's favor.

DATE/LOCATION/TIME: February 15-17; Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware; 8:30 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTORS: Detective Frenk (Cisco) Ciaccio, Montgomery (Pa.) County Detective, and Past President, International Juvenile Officers Association; Anthony Guarna, Chief of Montgomery (Pa.) County Juvenile Program; Dr. Bernard Stern, Police Training Specialist, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEE: \$100 (includes buffet luncheon each day)

POLICE HANDLING OF SUICIDAL THREATS

Does it take guts to commit suicide?
Why is there an epidemic of suicide among young people?
Is there a death impulse in people?
Are some accidents really suicides?
When is a suicide attempt real or fake?
Is it true people who talk about committing suicide never do it?

This two-day seminar answers these and other questions. The program is designed to provide the latest

DISCOUNT RATE:

- (A) 20% off total amount for departments enrolling 2-3 officers per seminar
- (B) 30% off total amount for departments enrolling 4-5 officers per seminar
- (C) 40% off total amount for departments enrolling 6-7 officers per seminar
- (D) Officers subsidizing their own tuition and enrolling in multiple seminars are entitled to the following rates: 20% off for 2-3 seminars; 30% off for 4-5 seminars; and 40% off for 6-7 seminars. See seminar schedule through June on this page or write for further information. When registering for multiple seminars, please remit full payment (voucher and Mastercharge billing also accepted) and list seminars in which you are enrolling.

CERTIFICATE: Persons completing individual seminars will be awarded University of Delaware Certificates.

OVERNIGHT ACCOMMODATIONS:

Contact the Brandywine Hilton Hotel Inn located on Route 1-95 and Naamans Road at (302) 792-2701. Special rates: Single: \$24, Double: \$30. Advise clerk you will be attending a University of Delaware Seminar. Free courtesy car from the Inn to Wilcastle Center and return each day of the seminar.

REGISTRATION: Enrollments for seminars should be received by the Division of Continuing Education no later than five working days prior to the opening session of each seminar. Municipal vouchers are welcome as are Mastercharge billings. For further information, contact Jacob Haber, Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware, Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.

ON SITE

PRESENTATIONS: The University of Delaware would be pleased to present any of its law enforcement seminars in your locale with your department as sponsor. Such presentations allow large numbers of personnel to be trained at an extremely low rate per officer. For more details, write or telephone Jacob Haber at the address or telephone number listed above.

Return to Academic/ Professional Programs, University of Delaware, Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware 19806.
I wish to enroll in the seminars checked below.

- ☐ Police Handling of Juvenile Cases (\$100) ☐ Police Handling of Suicidal Threats (\$55)
☐ Bunco and Confidence Games: Cheats and Frauds (\$55)
☐ Organized Crime (\$55) ☐ Investigation of Child Abuse Cases (\$55)
☐ Community Crime Prevention (\$55)

Enclosed is a personal check ☐ agency check ☐ agency voucher ☐ in the amount for seminar noted above or determined by discount schedule. Make checks or vouchers payable to the University of Delaware.

Name _____ Social Security No. _____

Home Address _____

Agency and Address _____

Home Telephone No. _____ Agency Telephone No. _____

Complete the following for Mastercharge billing:

Account No. _____ Expiration Date _____

Signature as it appears on card _____

Please duplicate this form for additional registrations.

It is the policy of the University of Delaware that no person shall be subjected to discrimination on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national or ethnic origin, age, or handicapped or veteran status.

learning about suicide along with practical and helpful information for the law enforcement officer. Included will be actual incidents and cases involving the police and potential victims. The program is designed to inform and to implant self confidence within the police officer in the handling of persons representing suicide threats.

DATE/LOCATION/TIME: February 21-22; Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware; 8:30 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTOR: Dr. Bernard Stern, Police Training Specialist, Philadelphia, Pa.

FEE: \$55 (includes buffet luncheon each day)

BUNCO AND CONFIDENCE GAMES: CHEATS AND FRAUDS

A two-day seminar designed to acquaint the police officer, investigator, or detective with detailed descriptions and explanations of the common and not so common confidence games being perpetuated along the east coast. Topics include: 1) Basic philosophy of the bunco and confidence man; 2) Methods and approaches that make confidence games and schemes possible; 3) Identification of the game or scheme; 4) Recognizing the victim; and 5) Methods of detection and prevention.

DATE/LOCATION/TIME: February 16-17; Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware; 8:30 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTOR: Daniel Hennessey, Sr., Former Detective Captain in the City of Plainfield, New Jersey, Police Department and currently Superintendent of Police, Marple Township, Pennsylvania

FEE: \$55 (includes buffet Luncheon each day)

ORGANIZED CRIME

A seminar providing an historical analysis of urban criminal syndicates paying particular attention to the issues of social structure, mobility, ethnic succession and kinship. Among the illegal enterprises discussed will be the heroin trade, labor rackets, sports and numbers gambling, and extortion. The program will also examine the Godfather syndrome and other stereotypes in the field of organized crime.

DATE/LOCATION/TIME: February 21-22; Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware; 8:30 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTOR: Dr. Alan Block, Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice, University of Delaware

FEE: \$55 (includes buffet luncheon each day)

INVESTIGATION OF CHILD ABUSE CASES

A two-day seminar designed to provide police officers with an increased understanding of the growing problem of child abuse. Topics to be covered include: 1) recognizing cases of child abuse and neglect; 2) characteristics of abused children and their parents; 3) effects of abuse and neglect; 4) interviewing and communicating with the abused child; 5) the role of the police in abuse cases; and 6) working with other community service organizations.

DATE/LOCATION/TIME: February 27-28; Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware; 8:30 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTOR: Detective Wayne Fisher, Sex Assault Crime Analysis Unit, Newark Police Department Newark, New Jersey

FEE: \$55 (includes buffet luncheon each day)

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

A two-day seminar for community crime prevention officers and other personnel charged with enhancement of the department's public relations image and at the same time with informing the public and local business persons on means to protect themselves and ways to reduce the incidence of crime in their neighborhoods. The seminar will explore various national innovative community crime prevention programs and will set forth a crime prevention model that can be utilized by various agencies regardless of size. Topics include: 1) Development of department's public relations image; 2) Neighborhood Watch Programs; 3) Programs to protect the elderly against crime; 4) Crime prevention education in the schools; 5) Approaches to crime prevention for business persons; and 6) Effective residential burglar reduction programs.

DATE/LOCATION/TIME: February 27-28; Wilcastle Center, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, Delaware; 8:30 A.M. — 4:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTOR: Captain James Nolan, Commanding Officer, Division of Planning, Research and Budgeting, Wilmington Bureau of Police, Wilmington, Del.

FEE: \$55 (includes buffet luncheon each day)

FUTURE LAW ENFORCEMENT SEMINARS

- March 1-2 Robbery Investigation (\$55)
- March 6-8 Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress (\$100)
- March 9-10 Sources of Information (\$55)
- March 9-10 Organization/Operation of a Vice Unit (\$55)
- March 13-15 Hostage Negotiation (\$125)
- March 13-15 Writing Productive Grant Applications (\$84)
- March 15-16 Hit and Run Investigation (\$55)
- March 20-22 Radio Dispatchers Seminar (\$84)
- March 22-23 Handling the Runaway Juvenile (\$55)
- March 27-31 Managing Criminal Investigations (\$150)
- April 3-7 Arson Investigation (\$125)
- April 3-7 Sex Crime Investigation (\$150)
- April 3-5 Internal Affairs Seminar (\$125)
- April 3-4 Police Planners Workshop (Atlantic City, N.J.) (\$60)
- April 10-14 Auto Theft Investigation (\$175)
- April 10-11 Examination and Analysis of Questioned Documents (\$55)
- April 17-19 Bombs and Explosives (\$84)
- April 20-21 Advanced Homicide Investigation (topic to be announced) (\$60)
- April 24-28 Crisis Intervention (\$175)

Upcoming Events

January 29-February 2, 1978. Fifth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. To be held at the San Francisco Hilton by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. Tuition of \$180.00 does not include room and board, however, special room rates are available. Write: Institute Director, National District Attorneys Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 1515, Chicago, IL 60611.

January 30-February 10, 1978. Seminar: Current Problems and Concepts in Police Administration. Presented by the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For reservations and information contact: Seminar Coordinator, Southern Police Institute, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

February 6-10, 1978. Probation-Correctional Officer Training Course: Probation Case Management. To be held in Modesto, California by the Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Fee: \$42.00. Contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000, Ext. 541.

February 6-17, 1978. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Training School. To be held in Portland, Oregon. For information about this and other schools held on various dates throughout the country, write: William J. Olavanti, Director, National Training Institute, U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537.

February 12-15, 1978. Delinquency Control Institute: Schools, Educational Services and the Justice System Workshop. To be held in St. Louis, Missouri by the University of Southern California. For information and registration, write or call: Ms. Betty Ferniz, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 746-2497.

February 13, 1978. Stress Awareness Course. Sponsored by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council in Framingham. For further information and registration procedures, contact: Registrar of Classes, Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, One Ashburton Place, Boston 02108.

February 13-15, 1978. Seminar: Law Enforcement Productivity Measurement and Improvement. To be held in Phoenix, Arizona by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225.00. For information about this or other law enforcement courses, contact: Michael E. O'Neill, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (408) 294-1427.

February 13-17, 1978. Police Training Course: Sex Crimes Investigation. Presented by the University of Maryland. Fee: \$175.00. For more information, write or call: University of Maryland, Conferences and Institutes Division, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5237.

February 13-17, 1978. Seminar: New Developments in Practical Police Patrol Training by Computer or Programmable Pocket Calculator. To be held in St. Louis, Missouri by The Institute for Public Pro-

gram Analysis. Tuition fee: \$395.00. For further information, contact: Allen Gill, The Institute for Public Program Analysis, 230 South Bemiston, Suite 914, St. Louis, MO, 63105. Telephone: (314) 862-8272.

February 13-March 3, 1978. Training Course: Administration of Police Training. To be held in Evanston, Illinois by Northwestern University's Traffic Institute. Fee of \$535 includes tuition and all required study and reference materials. For additional information and application form, write: Registrar, Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 405 Church Street, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (312) 492-7245.

February 16-19, 1978. Fifth Annual Conference of the Western Society of Criminology. To be held at the Hilton Hotel (Mission Bay), in San Diego. For further details and registration, write or call: Ivar Paur, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. (714) 297-2861.

February 18, 1978. Course: Response to Bomb Threats. Sponsored by the Pennsylvania State University at University Park. Registration fee of \$49.00 includes cost of all instruction, materials, two coffee breaks and lunch. Contact: Edwin J. Donovan, S203 Henderson Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Telephone: (814) 865-1452.

February 20-22, 1978. Weapon Selection. Body Armor, Weapons and Ammunition Workshop. To be held in Atlanta, Georgia by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition of \$300.00 includes all handout materials but does not include travel, meals or lodging. Write or call: Joan Mindte, IACP, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. Telephone: (301) 948-0922. Ext. 345.

February 20-23, 1978. Private Security Training Course: Retail Security. To be held in Indianapolis by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$155.00. Write or call: Center for Public Safety Training, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, 150 W. Market Street, IN 46204. Telephone: (317) 264-8085.

February 20-24, 1978. Specialized Crime Prevention Course: Advanced Electronic Security. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information and costs, contact: Educational Programs Manager, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

February 20-24, 1978. Workshop: Management of Multi-Agency Investigative Units. To be held in Las Vegas, Nevada by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. For details, see Feb. 20-22.

February 20-24, 1978. Seminar on

Homicide and Major Crime Scene Investigation. Sponsored by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in Evanston, Illinois. Fee of \$250.00 includes tuition and all required study materials. See Feb. 13-March 3.

February 22-24, 1978. Planning and Budgeting Workshop. To be held at the Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada by Theorem Institute. Fee of \$225.00 covers course materials and luncheons for three days. Other meals and lodgings are not included. See Feb. 13-15.

February 23, 1978. Aircraft Accident Investigation Course. Presented by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council at Worcester Airport. See Feb. 13.

February 26, 1978. Officer Survival Course. Presented by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. For additional information, contact California Specialized Training Institute, Building 904, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. Telephone: (804) 544-7170.

February 27-March 10, 1978. Institute on Organized Crime. Command Seminar IV. Presented by the Metropolitan Dade County, Florida, Public Safety Department. Fee: \$200.00. For additional information, contact: William H. Dunman, 16400 NW 32 Avenue, Miami, FL 33054. Telephone: (305) 625-2438.

March 3, 1978. Seminar Structuring a School Security Program. To be held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center and Law Enforcement News, Inc. Fee: \$45.00. For further information, contact Jack Brennan, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

March 5, 1978. Terrorism Course Resident. Presented by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. See February 26.

March 5-8, 1978. Schools, Educational Services and the Justice System Workshop. To be held in Hartford, Connecticut by the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California. Tuition: \$150.00 (\$236.00 for academic credit) includes the cost of materials and certification. Consult February 12-15.

March 5-9, 1978. Fifth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. To be held at the Boston Rouge Hilton in Louisiana by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. Tuition of \$180.00 does not include room and board, however, special room rates are available. Write Institute Director, National District Attorney Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 1515, Chicago, IL 60611.

March 6-9, 1978. Crime Prevention for Community Policy Makers. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. For more information, consult February 20-24.

March 6-10, 1978. Forensic Chemist Seminar. Conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration at the Special Testing and Research Laboratory in McLean, Virginia. See February 6-17.

March 6-17, 1978. Law Enforcement Officer Course: Criminal Investigation. Presented by the Modesto, California Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Junior college credits (3) are given. Out-of-state tuition is \$42.00 per unit. See February 6-10.

March 6-17, 1978. U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Law Enforcement Training School. To be held in Riverside, California. For further information: consult February 6-17.

March 6-17, 1978. Police Supervisory School. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center in Rochester, New York. For further information, contact: Philip C. O'Sullivan, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center, 100 East Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14623. Telephone: (716) 442-9106.

March 9-10, 1978. Privacy and Security Course. To be held at the Howard Johnson's Motor Lodge, Boston, Massachusetts by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$175.00. See February 13-15.

March 12, 1978. Civil Emergency Management Course. Conducted by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. See February 26.

March 13-17, 1978. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy. For applications and cost, contact: Smith & Wesson Academy Director Smith & Wesson Academy, Springfield, MA, 01101.

March 15-16, 1978. Crime Prevention Seminar for Citizens. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. See February 20-24.

March 20 - June 30, 1978. Basic Course for Police Officers Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Education and Training Center in Rochester, New York. See: March 6-17.

March 21-23, 1978. Advanced Fire/Arson Investigation Seminar to be held at John Jay College in New York City. Sponsored by the New York City Fire Department, Criminal Justice Center and Fire Science Department of John Jay College, in cooperation with the National Fire Academy of the National Fire Prevention and Control Administration. Fee of \$85.00 includes three luncheons, coffee and pastries, conference materials and publications. For more information, contact Professor Charles T. Ryan, Fire Science Department of John Jay College, 445 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 489-3927.

March 22-24, 1978. Training Workshop. To be held in Cincinnati, Ohio by Interface Resource Group. Fee of \$200.00 covers all costs including rooms and meals. For further information, contact: Interface Resource Group, 3112 Wayne Avenue, Dayton, OH 45420. Telephone: (513) 254-6775.

More police leadership urged for citizen anticrime groups

Continued from Page 1

Crime and a former commissioner of that city's police department, conducted a course called "Police — Who Needs Them?"

The selection of leaders from within a neighborhood was discussed in a section on "Leadership and How to Identify Leaders." NCPI staff member Tom Phillips led the session, which featured comments from local neighborhood block captains and community organizers.

Other seminar activities included the presentation of selected community crime prevention films, a consideration of physical and electronic security techniques and a discussion of ongoing crime prevention programs.

In a luncheon address, John McKay of the National League of Cities/U.S. Conference of Mayors delivered a speech entitled, "How to Tell If You Are Successful and What to Do If You Aren't."

The seminar was concluded by the head of the University of Louisville's School of Police Administration, Dean John C. Klotter, whose original research resulted in the funding of NCPI. He reminded the participants of their dominant role in promoting anticrime efforts and challenged them to "put deeper roots" into their communities so that crime prevention could become a "permanent fixture" in each neighborhood.

Klotter commented that community groups tended to lack "staying power," and Shackelford elaborated on the observation in his brief interview with Law Enforcement News, noting that many programs self-destruct due to "poor leadership" and "poorly defined goals."

Apparently, a lack of communication

between leaders and community members also causes many programs to fade. The seminar coordinator said that some community anticrime plans are not presented properly, resulting in a situation where "community members can't see what's in it for them. They don't perceive that the program will work."

Even crime fighting programs that are initially successful may be subject to failure because of a communications gap, Shackelford commented, explaining that leaders often fail to tell community members how well they completed their anticrime assignments, causing them to lose interest.

NCPI will repeat the seminar on March 15-16, but the national citizen training effort will not stop there. "We're planning to take it out on the road to bring it to the smaller communities," Shackelford explained. "The little people didn't come [to the Louisville-based seminar] because they couldn't afford it."

For more information about the citizen seminar or other NCPI programs designed for law enforcement personnel, contact: Educational Programs Manager, National Crime Prevention Institute, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40222. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1609.

New Products for Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

JUVENILE FILM — "Weekend" is a new documentary from Motorola Teleprograms that examines one solution to the problems of vandalism, racial hostility and, fear and apathy in secondary schools.

Focusing on a group of students and teachers from a high school in one of New York City's most economically depressed areas, the film illustrates how they begin to deal with their problems by going on a weekend retreat in an attempt to learn how to communicate with each other.

As a documentary of the experiment, "Weekend" is designed to provide a springboard for discussion for law enforcement personnel or any other group that deals with juveniles.

Although the problems of the New York City high school may be unique, the film shows that the approach the students and teachers took can have wide applications. In addition, the film attempts to give insight into social and institutional problems in general.

Available in both 16mm color/sound and 1/4" U-matic videocassette formats, the presentation can be ordered from: Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 North Scott Street, Suite 23, Schiller Park, IL 60176. Telephone: (800) 323-1900.

CARDIOPULMONARY PROGRAM — The Los Angeles Fire Department has produced a comprehensive slide/tape training aid designed to teach emergency personnel the basics of performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).

Entitled "Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation," the program attempts to equip the viewer with all the information necessary to sustain a heart attack victim's life until professional medical help arrives.

Tailored to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies and other community groups, the color/sound package covers the common warning signs of heart attacks,

which include a steady pressure in the victim's chest, sweating, nausea and shortness of breath.

Augmented by diagrams and other graphics, the program illustrates the step-by-step procedure for administering CPR to both adults and infants, and such major points as clearing the airway, restoring breathing and maintaining circulation are thoroughly demonstrated using the latest approved techniques.

Available in both English and Spanish versions, the training aid is distributed by Film Communicators, 11136 Weddington Street, North Hollywood, CA 91601. Telephone: (213) 766-3747.

SPECIAL APPLICATION FURNITURE — The H. Wilson Corporation has added a number of new models to its line of industrial purpose furniture, including a tray storage cabinet system and a newly-designed mobile audio/visual table.

The Wilson Mobile Tray Cabinets are designed to store wet, fragile or bulky items and are suitable for forensic lab, evidence gathering and photo darkroom applications.

Constructed of heavy-gauge steel and finished in dark brown and antique gold, the units come complete with seamless, high-impact trays and are available with lockable doors for maximum security. The cabinets can be permanently installed by removing their swivel casters.

Wilson's Tuffy Mobile Tables are fabricated from engineering plastic for use in the storage and display of audio/visual equipment. They are warranted for five years not to chip, scratch, dent or rust and can be purchased at a lower cost than comparable steel units.

For a free catalog describing the entire Wilson line of special application furniture, write: H. Wilson Corporation, 555 West Taft Drive, South Holland, IL 60473.

Subscribe today to:

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

A Newspaper for the Law Enforcement Professional

Please enter my subscription to Law Enforcement News.

- ☐ \$8.00 — one year (20 issues) ☐ \$15.00 — two years (40 issues)
☐ \$20.00 — one year (20 issues) and LEN's sturdy reference binder
☐ check enclosed ☐ please bill me

Return to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019.

Name _____
 Title _____ Agency _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____

NOBLE, IACP clash over position in Bakke lawsuit

Continued from Page 1
 to achieve such an end.

"Furthermore, the Association has observed that racial quotas necessarily increase racial awareness and breed racial antagonism among minorities and non-minorities alike, thereby reducing morale and efficiency," the editorial stated.

Urging that IACP should "put up or shut up," Williams challenged the association to come up with an effective alternative to hiring quotas. "Our challenge to IACP is to provide us with alternatives that we can utilize now to achieve results within the very near future and, thereby, diffuse this volatile situation and save lives and prevent the destruction of property," he declared.

The NOBLE president said his organization feels that the use of minority quotas is "relatively effective in the absence of an alternative," and he indicated that if the Bakke case outlaws such a method of racial balancing, then society is effectively closing the door on affirmative action employment.

"This may appear to be a one-issue thing, but it's not," Williams said. "NOBLE feels that it has an impact on the profes-

sional principles that underlie our service."

Williams, who is an IACP member, has demanded that the association print his letter of protest in *The Police Chief* in the interest of fairness. "NOBLE at this point awaits the decision of IACP to demonstrate that they are not going to silence dissent," he said. "They have a duty to respond to our challenge."

Ellingsworth reported that association officials are in the process of writing a reply to NOBLE's protest, but he could not say when the response would be ready.

Noting that NOBLE "will be concerned" if the letter is not printed in IACP's primary publication, Williams implied that his organization would take some action if IACP fails to publish his protest, but he declined to provide specific details.

Commenting on minority police hiring in general, the Newark Police Director expressed his view that law enforcement agencies have "a desperate need" for minority personnel to become more responsive to the communities that they serve, and he emphasized his organization's willingness to promote such a concept.